

THE North-China Herald AND SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI., No. 583.

SHANGHAI, JULY 20, 1878.

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Hongkong, ... April 27	Received 3rd June.
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BIRTH.

At Shanghai, on the 19th inst., the wife of
ROBT. MACKENZIE of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 7th instant, at St. John's Cathedral,
Hongkong, by the Rev. E. Davys, M.A.,
Acting Colonial Chaplain, P. W. SINNOTT,
Imperial Maritime Customs, Hankow, to
ELIZABETH ALLEN, of London.

In Boston, U.S., 30th May, by Rev. Geo.
E. Ellis, W. SCOTT FITZ, of Shanghai, China,
to ANNA CORNELIA, daughter of the late
Edward Wigglesworth.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer.		Thermometer.		Hygrometer.		WIND.		Rain-fall in inches previous 24 hours.
	9 A.M.	Attached Therm.	Max.	Min.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Force.	Direction	
July									
14	29.79	77.0	84.5	70.0	78.0	69.0	4	S., o.c.	..
15	29.80	80.0	86.0	76.0	80.0	78.0	2	S.W., b.c.	..
16	29.75	82.0	91.0	80.0	83.0	78.0	4	S.W., b.c.	..
17	29.79	78.0	88.0	76.0	77.0	76.0	0	Z., o.c.	..
18	29.70	76.0	78.0	74.0	75.0	74.0	2	S.W., o.c.f.	3.26
19	29.70	76.0	81.0	73.0	76.0	75.0	2	S.W., b.c.	0.45
20	29.80	77.0	86.0	73.0	78.0	76.0	1	S.W., b.c.	0.19

EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l.
lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain;
s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm. Force from 1 to 12,
estimated.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per str. *Appin*, for Tientsin—Messrs. Lionel
Hanley, P. F. Hansser, W. Warry, and J. N.
Tratman.

Per str. *Nagoya Maru*, for Hiogo—Mrs. E.
Byrne, four children and European maid, Mr.
and Mrs. F. E. Haskell and servant, Messrs.
E. Wennmohe, A. Neville, J. K. Cunningham,
L. Latham, and Master Allen. For
Yokohama—Messrs. J. F. Hoar, F. O. Eustace,
J. G. Storey, Ginda, G. de Christoforis, A.
G. Angier, and F. J. Marshall.

Per str. *Kiangching*, for Kiukiang—Mr. and
Mrs. Holwill and maid.

Per str. *Haean*, for Ningpo—Mr. Siegfried.

Per str. *Kiangping*, for Ningpo—Mr. W.
Papps.

ARRIVED.

Per str. *Kiangching*, from Hankow—Mr. G.
Malteau. From Kiukiang—Mr. H. Kopsch.

Per str. *China*, from Hongkong—Mrs. and
Miss Reding.

Per str. *Europe*, from Foochow—Mr. J.
Wilson.

Per str. *Appin*, from Chefoo—Messrs. C.
Hill, Hollwill and family, K. D. McKie, L.
H. Latham and A. Neville.

Per str. *Kiangkwan*, from Hankow—Mr.
Gammon.

Per str. *Chefoo*, from Amoy—Mrs. Macgowan.
Per str. *Saikio Maru*, from Japan—His
Excellency Dr. J. F. Elmore (Peruvian
Minister), Messrs. P. R. Bettran, W. White,
R. Smith, R. Ross, Fujikawa, M. C. Adams,
Golding, and Dr. Dixon.

Per str. *Kiangyung*, from Hankow—Messrs.
Burke and Hall.

Per str. *Surat*, from Hongkong—Lord
Ebrington, Messrs. F. Piel and V. Cox.

LEAVING.

Per str. *Zambesi*, for Southampton—Miss
Lina Douglas, and Mr. R. Ross. For Brindisi
—Messrs. R. Bourke and C. R. Hole. For
Galle—Mr. E. W. Dent. For Hongkong—
Mr. F. Reid.

PRICE OF THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD
and S. C. & C. GAZETTE.—Per An-
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unless notice to the contrary be given before
the expiry of the current term.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.—Ten Lines
(space *Bourgeois*) and under, *One Tael*; each
additional line *One Mace*. One-half of these
charges for repetitions. Contracts may be
made for 3 months, or longer, payable in
advance.

SUBSCRIPTIONS received, and Single Copies
sold, by GEORGE STREET,

30, Cornhill,

LONDON (E.C.)

THE publication of the *North-China Herald*
and *Supreme Court & Consular Gazette*
commenced at 4.45 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1878.

OUR readers may remember that for a
series of years the trade in native
vessels between the colony of Hong-
kong and the mainland of China was
denominated in certain interested
quarters "smuggling," and the colonists
instead of looking into the true
state of the case, and enquiring
into its legal bearings as concerned
Chinese practice, more or less ac-
quiesced in the slur cast upon the good
name of the colony. We believe we
ourselves were the first to show that
the trade was carried on in a regular
manner, that the vessels entered and
cleared from the Chinese ports with

all the regular formalities required of them, and that the trade with Hongkong differed in no respect from the trade with Cochin China and other non-Chinese countries with which the traders of Kwangtung province were in the habit of doing business. We also pointed out that when the Foreign Customs first set cruisers to interfere with the trade of the colony, the Viceroy, on being appealed to, did not hesitate to describe these unauthorised cruisers as smugglers; and we commented on the extraordinary apathy shown by the Government and people of Hongkong, with so clear a statement of this position of the cruisers before them, in not bringing to punishment the people engaged in the unauthorised interference. Still it was not for many years, and until the abuses spoken of had reached an almost unbearable limit, that Hongkong took up the subject of the blockade and made its grievances known to the Home Government. Lord Carnarvon, with a clearer insight into the abuse than the people of Hongkong itself, strongly protested against the steps being taken, and apparently was so far successful that a stipulation for an international commission was inserted in the Convention of Chefoo. For our own part we have always held that there was no ground for the appointment of such a commission. The Chinese had put themselves out of Court by taking the law into their own hands, and until they placed affairs in the *status ante quo* they were not entitled to be represented on a commission. We are glad, however, to notice that the matter is being again taken up in Hongkong, but we certainly should like to see the Chamber of Commerce taking some more decided steps than it has done. In more questions than this of the blockade of their own harbour, the Chamber at Hongkong has shown itself deficient in energy. Now and then it has awakened, and for the time displayed a transient gleam of activity; but as a general rule it has permitted itself to be led in its views of mercantile matters, rather than put itself forward as a body entitled to form its own opinions, and in a position to press them on the powers that be. Although only secondarily affecting the community at Shanghai, the action of the Chinese Government in the South is on a par with its conduct elsewhere, and the same spirit which has incited the blockade of Hongkong is rampant in stamping out here every possible

channel of trade with which it can interfere. In too many instances it has been permitted to encroach little by little, and when once it has succeeded in establishing its ground, has taken the concession as an opportunity of still persevering in its course. If by any means the present blockade of Hongkong be legalised, we may rest assured that its legalisation will only be the prelude to further interferences.

Summary of News.

The English mail of the 8th June arrived on Thursday, by the P. & O steamship *Surat*.

The American mail of the 18th June also arrived on Thursday, by the M.B. steamship *Saikio Maru*.

A mail leaves to-morrow for Europe, by the P. & O. steamship *Zambezi*.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

Supplied to the "N.-C. Daily News."

London, 13th July.

Cyprus remains part of Turkey, the surplus revenues payable to the Sultan.

The British will withdraw on the restoration of Batoum, Kars and Ardahan.

The Press generally warmly approves, but the *Daily News* condemns, the arrangement.

14th July.

Prince Gortschakoff has no objection to the transfer of Cyprus.

Three British Infantry Battalions will occupy it, and will embark for the island immediately.

The greater part of the Continental Press view the proposed arrangements with disfavour; the German and Austrian semi-official journals approve of the Anglo-Turkish Convention.

The Congress has been employed in reading the projected Treaty, and at its conclusion it was decided that Financial Commissioners should supervise the Turkish finances, and that a Russo-Turkish Commission should arrange for the evacuation of the fortresses.

15th July.

The Convention has been proclaimed in Cyprus, and the Secretary of the British Embassy took possession.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a question, said that a money vote would be required in connection with the Convention.

The European Congress is finished, and the Treaty signed.

17th July.

The Liberal Leaders of both Houses of Parliament intend to challenge the policy of the Government.

The Earl of Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury have returned to London.

At a crowded and enthusiastic meeting, Sir Stafford Northcote, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a question, said that the Convention gives England the right to interfere with Turkey beyond that given by the Treaties of 1856 and 1871.

18th July.

The despatch of Lord Salisbury which enclosed the Text of the Treaty to the Cabinet, refutes the abandoned policy of the Circular of 1st April.

We are glad to see that the Municipal Council have decided to prosecute the

owners of the land on which silver refining establishments are situated, unless the refineries are at once closed; and it is gratifying to learn that a commencement has been made towards effecting a widening of some portions of the Hankow road, which, next to the Bund and the Nanking road, has become the most frequented thoroughfare in the Settlement—so much frequented, in fact, that it is a wonder accidents are not of daily occurrence.—The instructions to the Police to regulate the jinriksha traffic in the Nanking road, is also worthy of commendation, but why limit the regulation to the Nanking road? There are other roads in the Settlement, the passage of which is made irksome, if not dangerous, through the obstruction caused by jinrikshas and wheelbarrows.

Thursday night, about 11.30, a fire broke out in the village of Chu-ka-za, just beyond the Horse Bazaar (at which rumour first said the fire originated.) The fire-bells rang, and the members of the Brigades quickly turned out, but fortunately their services were not required, as by pulling down some of the adjoining premises the fire was confined to the block in which it commenced.

Like the Volunteers, the Wind Instrument Society seem to be followed by an adverse fate as regards weather—the concert advertised to be given Wednesday night in the Public Garden having to be again postponed on account of heavy rain, which fell nearly all day. The weather, however, cleared yesterday, and the concert was given last night under very favourable circumstances, and went off successfully.

The C.M. Co.'s steamship *Hae-an* started for the first time to Pootoo, on Saturday. There were but few foreigners on board; but we are informed a large number of Chinese availed themselves of the opportunity to visit the temples of the mystic island. Another trip is advertised for to-day.

Shortly after eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, the steamer *Dago*, which took in tea at Hankow and Kiukiang and finished loading in Shanghai, left her moorings, off the French Bund, to proceed to sea. At the same time several junks were coming up the river with a fair wind, and two of them, when a little above the Police Hulk, tacked to the Pootung side, and as they were crossing the steamer channel the *Dago* was in close proximity with them. There was a collision, and one of the junks sank in less than ten minutes afterwards. How the collision occurred, or whether it was between the two junks themselves, or whether the *Dago* ran into and sank the junk, we do not presume to say in midst of the diversity of opinion on the point. A number of small boats collected, and the crew of the sunken junk was saved. Some doubt was expressed in regard to one man, who, it was said, attempted to save the junk's papers and went down in her.

His Excellency J. F. Elmore, LL.D., who has been promoted to be Minister Resident of the Republic of Peru in the Empires of China and Japan and in the Kingdom of Hawaii, arrived at Shanghai Thursday, by the M.B. steamship *Saikio Maru*.

The Directors of the North-China Insurance Company notify in another column, that the sixteenth dividend, being a return to Shareholders of 8% upon the net premia contributed during the term 1875-1877, will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on the 26th instant.

The Directors of the French Gas Company have declared an interim dividend of five and a half per cent.

Messrs. Macgregor, Gow and Co.'s str. *Glenorchy*, which was the first vessel to load new season's teas direct for New York, left on Wednesday.

We are informed that the British ship *Leander*, Captain Knight, which left Shanghai in February last, for New York, made the passage in 94 days.

Mr. A. A. Fauvel has forwarded us, from Chefoo, an interesting paper on "Diamonds in China," which we publish on another page.

We have to acknowledge receipt of a copy of the "Commercial Reports of Her Majesty's Consuls in China, for 1876," which was presented to both Houses of Parliament, in January last.

On Monday, Messrs. Mackenzie and Co. offered the well-known Jessfield estate for sale by auction. Mr. J. Macgregor was the purchaser, the price obtained being Tls. 4,000, the reserve put upon the property.

The public examination of Mr. Edward Jenner Hogg, bankrupt, was resumed Thursday, at H.M.'s Supreme Court, before G. French, Esq., Chief Judge. At the close of the proceedings Mr. Robinson asked for a few days to look over the case before granting the bankrupt a certificate that he had passed his public examination; but the examination, which has lasted five days and a-half, may now be said to be over.

Canada has entered the Postal Union, and letters for the Dominion are now charged 12 cents per half-ounce via San Francisco and 16 cents via Brindisi, and newspapers two cents and four cents according to route. All correspondence for Canada is sent via San Francisco, unless otherwise directed.

A further list of subscriptions to the China Famine Relief Fund is published on another page. It includes the 21st and 22nd donations from London, amounting together to Tls. 7,000; a sum of Tls. 3,625 from Singapore; Tls. 1,070.87 from friends in the United States; and some small items, giving a total of Tls. 11,877.98, and bringing up the total collected to date to Tls. 142,041.68, of which Tls. 8,804.56 remain in the hands of the Treasurer.

Telegrams have been received to the effect that the steamer *Glenartney*, from Hankow, arrived in London on the 7th inst.; and that the steamers *Ocean King* and *Glenearn*, also from Hankow, were expected to arrive on the 13th and 14th respectively. It will be remembered that the *Glenartney* left Woosung about an hour after the *Ocean King*, and she has apparently beaten her by about six days. The *Glenartney* also appears to have beaten the *Loudoun Castle* from port to port, but as the hours of their arrival in London have not been telegraphed, their respective passages from Woosung cannot be accurately calculated.

There can, however, be only a few hours between them, the *Loudoun Castle* having left Woosung at 2 p.m. on the 26th May, arriving in London on the 5th, while the *Glenartney* left at 7 p.m. on the 28th and arrived on the 7th, giving them each 40 days for the passage.

The British barque *Doon*, Captain Grange, arrived from Sydney, which port she left on the 29th April, and on the following day she lost three of her topmasts.

Some further interesting details respecting the condition of the people in the North, the prospects of the crops, &c., will be found in a letter from the Rev. J. Lees, one of the relief distributors, published on another page.

On other pages will be found a report of the enquiry held at WENCHOW into the identity of the vessel seized so many months ago on suspicion of being the missing lorcha *Mandarin*, whose captain was murdered and the vessel seized by her native crew, on the Yangtze, in the year 1873.

The rumour to which we have before given publicity regarding the possible despatch of Ch'ung Kung-pao to Russia, has been corroborated by the *Shên-pao*, which states that he received his orders on the 22nd ult.; and that Si Lun, who is wrongly designated Imperial Agent at Urumtsi, is associated with him. Urumtsi is a Military Lieutenant-Governor's post, and since the death of Ying Han, the last incumbent, the acting appointment has been held by Yü She. Si Lun is put down in the "Red Book" as military Assistant Governor at Tarbagatai.

A correspondent of the *Daily Press* writes:—On the Thursday, the 20th ult., a novel and interesting experiment was tried in Taiwan-foo for the first time in the history of Formosa. The human voice was transmitted by the telephone a distance of over thirty miles. Through the courtesy of His Excellency the Taotai, two telephonic instruments, the property of a member of the community, were connected with the Government telegraph wires that run between Taiwan-foo and Takow. The first experiment was made on the line between Taiwan-foo and Anping, a distance of about four miles. Messages were transmitted, to which answers were received, without difficulty or interruption. Later on in the day, messages were exchanged with Takow, distant 30 miles from Taiwan-foo, and although external sounds such as the humming of insects and the general stir and movement in the city, with possibly some defective connection of the instruments, prevented a perfect transmission of every intonation of the voice, conversation of a more or less complete character was carried on between the two places, in the presence of the Taotai, for a space of over an hour. His Excellency expressed great interest in the telephone, and, with that enlightened courtesy that has always marked his action in international questions during his long tenure of office in Formosa, placed, for the purpose of further experiment, the whole of the telegraph staff and the wires at the disposal of the gentleman to whom the telephone belonged. The telegraph office is manned by some highly intelligent young Chinese, who have received their education in telegraphy in the Foochow Arsenal. By their exertions—and they extended sometimes far into the night—aided as they were by the advice of a member of the Missionary body at Taiwan-foo, who has had the untold advantage of studying under the eminent telegraphist, Sir Wm. Thompson, a series of experiments were under-

taken with a view of determining the best way of attaching the telephone to the telegraphic wires, and their efforts, joined to those of many of the foreign residents who kindly volunteered their services—which had to be conducted with closed doors, in a room the temperature of which averaged 90 degrees—were at length crowned with success. On Thursday, the 27th ult., a second "Séance Téléphonique" took place at Taiwan-foo in the presence of Taotai, who, on this occasion, conversed in mandarin with a foreign gentleman of his acquaintance at Takow. His Excellency expressed himself as much interested in the experiments, which he believed would be in every instance successful could they be conducted in a room excluded from external sound.

The *Japal Mail* says "the Silk market has been exceedingly quiet during the past week (ending the 6th inst.) as with the exception of about 50 bales of Maibashi which were taken in small lots on Saturday last at \$480 to \$495, nothing whatever has been done. Foreign buyers are unanimous in demanding a reduction of about \$20 per picul on these prices, which the native dealers are unwilling to concede until they are sure of being able to replace their stocks at a comparatively reduced rate in the up-country markets. It is reported that no purchases of any extent were made at Maibashi yesterday, the periodical market day, but prices have in some degree given way, 34 *momme*, or about \$480, having been paid for the Hanks. As the dollar exchange is entirely in favour of native silkmen, we shall probably have to record business done before long at lower rates, though it is quite possible that in view of the continued bad news received from Europe, buyers will either have to seek for still further concessions from dealers or give up all thoughts of operating at present if they wish to steer clear of heavy losses."

For a selection of news from the OUT-PORTS and JAPAN, see other pages.

FURTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE CHINA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

We have been requested to publish the subjoined subscription list in the *N.-C. Herald*, for the information of friends at home:—

	Tails.
Telegraphic Remittance from London (21st donation)	5,000.00
Do. (22nd donation)	2,000.00
Messrs. Callander & Sons, Leith, £10 at 5/5	36.92
Kinghwa, per Rev. Mr. Goddard, \$15 at 72.7	10.91
Oldham Sunday School, per Rev. Mr. Taylor	12.00
Mr. James Spear, Philadelphia, U.S., per Rev. E. H. Thomson	30.00
Telegraphic Remittance from Singapore, received through Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	3,625.00
Friends in U.S.A., per Rev. W. S. Holt, £281.21 at 5/3	1,070.87
Subscription from Col. M. R. Haig, Settlement Officer, Kotru Sind, R200 at 303	66.00
Received per Z. Kee-shaw, Esq.,—Yang-tai-kee, \$20 at 73.0	14.60
Yang-king-tuk, \$6 " "	4.38
Joe & Min-kee, \$5 " "	3.65
No Name, \$1 " "	73
Ling-pah-ziang, \$1 " "	73
Kuen-zung-sang, \$1 " "	73
Nee-sing, \$1 " "	73
Kwang-foong, \$1 " "	73
	Tls. 11,877.98
Amounts acknowledged	130,163.70
Total Collected to date	142,041.68
Balance in hands of Treasurer	8,804.56

(Sgd.) F. W. LEMARCHAND.

Shanghai, 19th July.

Editorial Selections.

THE OCCUPATION OF CYPRUS.

NEXT to the purchase of the Khedive's interest in the Suez Canal, the occupation of Cyprus by England is one of the most unexpected results of the present condition of Eastern affairs. It is remarkable, as showing the self-reliance of the present Premier of England, that in neither case did any expression of public opinion lead up to the act. Something recommended itself in both cases to be done, and the opportunity was taken of doing it without paying the way or raising complications by taking the whole world into confidence. Now, while from the vague and unsatisfactory utterances of Reuter, we can form no opinion as to the courses leading up to the occupation of Cyprus, we can at a glance see the circumstances which induced the English Government to take the step. It is, in fact, the logical sequence of the position of part ownership of the Suez Canal, affording a strong standpoint whence British interests in the Canal, which are not confined to the amount of scrip held, may be easiest and best protected. But there is another and more important use to which the occupation of Cyprus will tend. For forty years, a railway from the Levant down the Valley of the Euphrates has been the dream of Indian statesmen, but many circumstances concurred to prevent its taking a practical shape. It would lead along a country which, however rich in ancient times, in these degenerate days has become reduced to little more than a desert. It would have passed through Turkish territory, over which for many strong reasons Great Britain did not desire to exercise a control which might lead to armed intervention; and in the third place it was inconveniently near to the ever advancing Armenian frontier of Russia, and might afford too great a temptation for that all-grasping Power to resist. The recent war has, however, altered in most respects the relative position of the Powers interested. While Austria as well as England has drawn the limit to Russian advance in Europe, on England alone has apparently been thrown the onus of protecting Asia. If we read the telegrams aright, England has assumed towards Turkey a more immediate protectorate than before, and in return for this has claimed the right of more intimate control of her internal administration. To enable Great Britain to carry out such a protectorate, it was necessary she should be placed in a powerful position whence any sudden attempts at violation of the frontiers could be at once met, and it will be readily seen how perfectly Cyprus lends itself to such a case. England has two means of access to the highlands of Armenia, one from the east by way of the Persian Gulf, and the other from the Mediterranean by the port of Alexandretta, in

the north-east angle of the Levant. From Alexandretta to the Euphrates is a little over a hundred miles, and two armies sent, one from Bussorah and the other from Alexandretta, could readily unite at any point on the Southern boundary of Armenia. Alexandretta is, however, a long way from England, or even from Malta, our nearest military station. From Famagusta, the ancient Salamis, in Cyprus, it is, however, only about one hundred and sixty miles; while from the same point to Port Said at the entrance of the Suez Canal it is only about three hundred. With naval command of the sea, Cyprus may be made to effectually protect the entrance of these two great routes to India, and to bar any attempt to cut off by a *coup de main* the communications of the Empire. Even with the possession of Batoum and undisputed command of the Black Sea, Russia would experience far greater difficulties in reaching the upper waters of the Euphrates, and as her political relations with the inhabitants of the districts to be traversed have not been improved by recent events, we are apparently justified in the conclusion that one road of hostile approach from Russian eastwards is in a fair way of being effectually blocked. We cannot as yet judge of the reasons why the union of Cyprus should be looked upon in England with disfavour; though we can conceive many and grave objections to the giving up of Batoum to Russia. Although the establishment of the Euphrates valley route to India, with the powerful position of Cyprus to guard its western terminus, may effectually cut off the most important line of access to southern Asia, it is clear that in obtaining Batoum Russia acquires undisputed possession of the valley of the Kur, and thus by means of the Caspian and the Oxus valley opens a safe though tedious route into Central Asia. Whatever power holds undisputed possession of the Caspian will always have a preponderating influence in the valley of the Oxus, and it certainly seems unwise when the favourable opportunity arrived, that steps were not taken to ensure the means of access in case of need to that large inland sea. The stipulations about Batoum being a free port are, we fear, of that nature that they are not likely to be carried out practically by a power so opposed to free trade as Russia; yet free trade is one of the necessities of Central Asia, if that country is ever to be relieved from its present state of degradation. Altogether, if the cause of civilisation has gained something by the Congress, it has not gained all that might have been demanded towards a final settlement.

II.

CLASSIC mythology, ecclesiastical legends, mediæval travellers' tales and romantic history, all gather about the island which, if we may credit the latest

advice, has passed under the control of Great Britain.

Though Cyprus is only fifty miles long and one hundred and forty miles broad, it is one of the most interesting spots in the whole world. Here Aphrodite, the "spray-sprung" Queen, had her chosen seat. The shrine of Paphos was the glory of the island, and its priest exercised an almost royal sway over the people. The highest peak of the Olympian range rises to a height of seven thousand feet above the level of the sea, and the "faded hierarchy" of ancient Hellas had their habitation on its snowy top. If there was one spot more sacred than another to the worship of the beautiful, in the days when that worship swayed the minds of men, it was the spot to which before the siege of Troy the Phœnicians brought their arts and their religion, their too elaborate metal work, and their too sensuous cult.

We all know the connection between Cyprus and Sacred History, but the ecclesiastical legends which are woven into the texture of the Biblical narrative are not so familiar. The old Saxon traveller Sæwulf mentions in his story that he sailed "over the broad part of the Adriatic Sea to the city of Paffus, which is in the isle of Cyprus, where all the Apostles met after the Ascension of our Lord, and held a council for the arrangement of the affairs of the Gospel, on which occasion they sent forth St. Barnabas to preach." The veracious Sir John Maundeville says that this Apostle was born near Famagosta.

The same authority also informs us that "in Cyprus they hunt with papyons" (a kind of large wild dog), "which resemble leopards, and they take wild beasts right well, and they are somewhat larger than lions and take more sharply and cleverly than hounds do." He adds, and the hint is an excellent one for warm climates, if feasible, "In Cyprus it is the custom for lords and all other men to eat on the earth; for they make trenches in the earth about in the hall, deep to the knee, and pave them, and when they will eat they go therein and sit there. And the reason is that they be cooler, for that land is much hotter than it is here. And at great feasts and for strangers they set forms and tables as men do in this country; but they themselves prefer sitting on the earth."

But these are mere gossip's stories, the inventions of a credulous age. The name which will be connected with Cyprus by Englishmen for ever is the name of Richard Cœur de Lion. Cyprus rises into its greatest prominence in the era of the Crusades. It was here that the Lion-hearted King exhibited, as has been recently pointed out, his knowledge of strategy as well as his accustomed valour. At the head of a body of Londoners, he captured Limoussa, defeated the despot Isaac Comnenus, and then, in the joyous month of May, 1191, "in the flourishing

and spacious isle of Cyprus," to quote the words of the chronicle, "that isle celebrated as the abode of the Goddess of Love, did King Richard solemnly take to wife his beloved lady Berengaria, and soon afterwards by the consent of the Cypriotes, wearied of Isaac's tyranny, and by the advice of the allied crusaders who came to assist at his nuptials, Richard was crowned King of Cyprus and his bride Queen of England and Cyprus." Thus Queen Victoria resumes a possession which belonged to her intrepid ancestor the greatest of the Angevin Kings.

The historian Vinisauif gives details of court costume that would delight an antiquarian and a herald. We are told how Richard, in a satin tunic of rose colour and mantle of striped silver tissue, brocaded with silver half moons, with a gold hilted sword of Damascus steel, appeared like Mars himself, and there is a pretty romance of the Cypriot princess heiress to the island fascinating the conqueror, and receiving special grace and favour at his hands. There is also a very circumstantial narrative of the Princess Berengaria being tossed in a storm and being welcomed on shore half dead with fatigue and terror. But when Englishmen visit Cyprus, and they will no doubt seek the charming island in shoals, they will not go back to recondite historical reminiscences, but will think of the "fair warrior" welcomed by her husband the Moorish Governor, for Sir Garnet Wolseley holds the post erewhile held by the Venetian General Othello.

THE MICROPHONE.

THE nineteenth century gives promise of being remarkable in the annals of the world, not only for the scientific value of the many inventions which have recently been made, but also for their exceeding beauty. The telephone offers us a fair prospect of being able to hear the voices of our friends and the strains of music at a distance of a thousand miles; the phonograph, when perfected, will preserve for us, *mirabile dictu!* the actual words of speakers long dead and gone, the very performances, both vocal and instrumental, of our most eminent professors of song and harmony. The stores of delight and usefulness which may thus be laid up for the benefit of future generations have already been pointed out by all our journalists at home. The Parliamentary orator of the year 1900 may possibly be heard by the more advanced statesmen of the year 2000; the last utterances of dying men may be reproduced as evidence in criminal and civil Courts a decade or a century after their demise; the familiar tones of departed friends may be heard over and over again by their survivors, long after the once-animated body has been laid to rest beneath the churchyard yews, where

The fibres net the dreamless head,
The roots are wrapped about the bones.

Strange and wonderful, however, as all this may be, a fresh wonder has just burst upon the world, completing and supplementing the previous discoveries. It must have been patent to all who have themselves tested the powers of the two instruments just named, that, when reduced to practice, they are still far from perfect. In using the telephone, for instance, there is required no small art in hearing. The mental powers must be rigorously concentrated, so to speak, upon the ear which is placed against the tube; the other ear must be as rigorously shut against all disturbing sounds. Even then, the transmitted sounds are often difficult to catch, and the articulation strikes the tympanum with a blurred and confused effect, which somewhat disappoints the investigator during the first few trials that he makes. But now we are informed of a new and still more ingenious instrument, which bids fair to solve all the difficulties of using the former two. It is the province of the Microphone to magnify the smallest sounds in nature or in art, in precisely the same way as the microscope enlarges the tiniest particles of matter to the eye; an effect which is produced by interposing a sort of filter composed of charcoal permeated by atoms of fine mercury, between the sound-emitting substance and the ear. Simple as the contrivance is, its issues promise to be marvellous in the extreme, and of inestimable value to the world in nearly all departments of natural and mechanical science. Those whose sense of hearing is impaired, will be able to provide themselves with ear-trumpets fitted up with a sound-magnifying apparatus all complete. The surgeon will be able to gauge the exact amount of labour and difficulty incident to a diseased heart, the precise amount of decay in the lungs of consumptive patients, and the very speed with which the blood courses through the veins and arteries. Indeed, if we may pin our faith to a writer in the *Spectator*, whence we derive several of the suggestions offered in the present article, there is hardly a sound in Nature that will not be clearly distinguishable by the aid of this magical appliance. According to this authority, we shall even hear those workings in the vegetable kingdom which have hitherto been justly regarded as a synonym for silent activity. Probably we shall never be able to detect a flower in the very act of opening, or a tree in the very act of growing. But we are now assured that, in future, we may listen to the sap rising through the stem and branches of an oak; that we may not only, like Ariel, "lark where the bee sucks," but hear the very sound it makes in sucking; that the throbbing of the air upon a leaf, the distillation of the dew upon the grass, and the passage of rain-clouds through the silent atmosphere, will all be rendered appreciable to our sense of hearing by

this new process of magnifying the sounds of each. Nor is this all; we shall, in a certain and very important sense, be enabled to *hear light*. The ripple of the sun-rays, the flow of the moonbeams, and the sparkle of the stars will be subjected to an operation analogous to the function of the spectroscope, only the spectrum will form a musical rainbow, not a coloured one. It is expected that by this intensifying of the tiny thrummings made by the waves of light as they strike the air, a new and easy method will have been discovered of analysing the light of different stars; that, just as we have already arrived at an exact knowledge of what metals are burning in the sun, through the spectroscopical analysis, so we shall be able to verify our theories by testing the acoustic properties of each ray, and probably make fresh discoveries by the same process. We shall be thus enabled to discriminate between the light emitted from different heavenly bodies, and weigh the influence of each "pencil" as it pierces through the air; proving as we do so the objective reality of the ancient "music of the spheres," and blending the rich colours of the prism into a chord of Eolian harmony. The phenomena of light and sound will be thus proved to interpenetrate and interlace each other, and another and most beautiful step will have been taken in the great task of unravelling the mysteries of matter.

It is however from the application of the Microphone to the other recent discoveries in acoustic science, that the most practical benefits will result. The telephone now reproduces a shout from the far end as an indistinct whisper to the listener; but by the addition of the microphonic principle a whisper in England might be made to sound like a shout in France. The innumerable advantages accruing to a power such as this are too obvious to call for any enlargement from us, and we should only tax our readers' patience by attempting it. We will do no more than add, that such of our readers as are interested in the subject from a scientific point of view, and require more information respecting the close analogy which exists between light and sound, cannot do better than refer to a fascinating article on the "Relations of Radiant Heat to Chemical Constitution, Colour, and Texture," published in the *Fortnightly Review* for February, 1866, from the pen of Professor Tyndall. Just as the sensation of sound is produced by the agitation of the auditory nerve, the result of aerial vibrations, so is the sensation of light due to a similar agitation of the optic nerve, the phenomenon in this instance also being a product of wave-motion. The throbbings of sound can be felt by other nerves than those of the ear, particularly in the case of those persons whose hearing is impaired; while, on the other hand, an atom, sending its light-producing pulsations through

the ether, resembles in its action that of a tuning-fork sending its vibrations through the air. To this radical similarity between the two phenomena we owe our present ability to treat both upon the same principle and recognise the identity of their working bases. We could never have measured the waves of light, says the Professor, nor even imagined them to exist, had we not previously exercised ourselves among the waves of sound. "Sound and light are now (1866) mutually helpful, the conceptions of each being expanded, strengthened, and defined by the conceptions of the other."

FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO SHANGHAI.

THERE is a marvellous deal of truth in the ancient aphorism respecting those who go down to the sea in ships, and do business in great waters. Many as are the disagreeables of that familiar voyage facetiously known as the Overland Route—not a single step on *terra firma* being necessary the whole way from Southampton to Shanghai; oppressive as may be the heat, monotonous the life, unsavoury the odours, and exasperating the ceaseless pitch and toss, there are still numberless experiences inseparable from the undertaking, which should have a charm for all. We do not now refer to the most obvious attraction of any—the frequent glimpses of new and interesting lands. Beautiful, doubtless, are the umbrageous palm-groves and creamy surf and rugged rockwork of Ceylon; equally beautiful is the luxuriant vegetation of Singapore, where the thickets are all ablaze with a million fireflies, which flash and glitter in almost rhythmic cadences, at night, like the jewel-fruited trees in Aladdin's enchanted cave. But it is not to these wonders of the torrid zone that we now refer. It is when the ship is steaming gaily her eleven knots, and the last dim speck of misty land has disappeared from the horizon, that the other world, the world of perpetual motion and constant change, presents itself with all its treasures to the observant traveller.

Many folks complain of the horrible sameness of the sea. Considered as a landscape—if the Hibernicism may be pardoned—there is some truth in this complaint. A tract of uninhabited country consisting of one huge pathless plain, without trees, hills, brooks or flowers, would certainly be ugly and dismal enough. But the sea is neither uninhabited nor undiversified, as those who set themselves to watch will soon discover. For instance, look at its marvellous variety of colours. Under the purple firmament of the Mediterranean, where the "wild horses of heaven," as the old Taoist calls the flying clouds, chase one another as though running an Olympian race, there lies, as it were reflected, a second vast expanse, as brightly purple as the sky itself, on which the sparkling-crested waves are playing the same

game as their snowy prototypes above. Nothing can outvie the wonderful richness and splendid depth of the Mediterranean blue; unless, indeed, it be that of the Indian ocean, especially at night, when the phosphorescent water is alive with the sparkle of a million liquid diamonds, and

Brightly resplendent in the sky revolves
The Milky Way.

Ever and anon, a little silver arrow darts across the sea, flying at times some forty or fifty yards, and then disappearing like a meteor's tail under some huge blue wave. This is the flying-fish; an unlucky little creature in spite of its graceful accomplishment, for only too frequently it lands itself upon the horsehair sofa in one of the first-class cabins, where it pants out its doomed life in bewildered misery. Then come a school of porpoises, apparently engaged in a clumsy attempt to play at fly-the-garter; tumbling head over heels with all the gay abandon of so many frolicsome cows, and causing no small annoyance to the sober-minded and more thoughtful jelly-fish. Lying lazily upon the surface of the water is a languid serpent, six feet long or thereabouts, with body handsomely marked in yellowish-brown and drab; gazing philosophically at nothing in particular, profoundly indifferent to the presence of the rushing, smoking monster from which he is being observed, and content to float along luxuriously upon his heaving bed of blue. But a few more revolutions of the machinery, and we witness a transformation scene. We are not in Grosvenor Gallery; but there before us lies the original of one of Mr. Whistler's most effective "harmonies in green and gold." The sea is a dazzling, vivid, painfully-brilliant, green; the brightest apple-green one can imagine dims into a dusky olive in comparison. Bounding it on all sides are ribands and undulations of gleaming yellow sand; as golden, under the hot sun of Africa, as the "sunny fountains" of that country are always said to be; while the translucent atmosphere, which quivers with clear heat, combines the rarest and most delicate tints of light in one vast sheet of opalescent purity. The scene is one never to be wholly erased from the remembrance of any one who has once inhaled its influences; for it is one of the most marvellous effects which the great Painter of this lovely Universe has ever produced upon the canvas of our puny world.

But hitherto we have got no further than suggestion. Everything we have seen as yet is simply on the surface. What is there below this splendid screen? Who can form any idea of the wonderful scenery beneath the heaving, never-resting waves? In the ocean-depths there is a world almost entirely unknown to us outsiders, who can do little more than scratch the world's crust in search of the necessities of life. But we know that there are hills and dales at the bottom of the sea, giant growtles of

sea-weed, precipices and plains of coral, and, may-be, organised communities of the finny brood, stray visitors from whence show themselves from time to time upon the surface of the sea. Huge, slimy monsters lead a happy life in the ocean's cool green caves; red, velvety anemones, garnished with fringe of microscopic tenuity, respire on the coral boulders; strange creatures, who consist apparently of innumerable feelers, in constant wavy motion and of a pearly delicacy of tint, enjoy an uneventful existence, undisturbed by predatory neighbours; while, unconscious of the storms that rage above, in blissful ignorance of his own appalling ugliness, rampages that embodied nightmare, that cousin-german of jabberwocks and slithy toves, the wonderful Octopus. The sea is the atmosphere of the submarine world, just as the air we Terrenes breathe is the atmosphere of ours; and it is only its density that veils the wonders of the deep from our enchanted view. The surface of this atmosphere, which we call the sea, is beautiful enough; how much more beautiful, then, must be the world it hides,—the home of all the sentient, suffering, living creatures by whom it is inhabited! In very truth, whichever way we turn, we discover a new world. The telescope reveals to us the star-depths, in comparison with the mighty range of which our own province in the realms of space is but a nebula; while, on other hand, the microscope unveils a microcosm in every leaf, a system of existence in every drop we drink, a world in each breath we draw. The sea has yet to be explored; and formidable as are the difficulties in the way, we need not doubt that the great work will some day be accomplished.

REVIEW.

PATRIARCHAL DYNASTIES.

WE have been looking into Jewish history of late in order to discover at what time that mercantile ability which is on all hands admitted to distinguish the children of Abraham, first became apparent. We have not gained much by our researches. Isolated proofs of latent capabilities crop up from time to time, such as the great bean contract with Esau, and the cattle transactions with Laban, in which Jacob was concerned, and the banking system on the plan of assured profits to the shareholders, inaugurated on the eve of the departure from Egypt. These, perhaps, were only specimens of what Jews at that early period of their history could do, and may have been regarded as no better than 'prentice attempts. For Jacob is described by the writer of Genesis as *vir simplex*, just as another practitioner of later date was "pensive and child-like." There was trade enough between different parts of the world during the youth of the nation to stimulate the trading instinct, but in spite of this, the Egyptians and Phœnicians appear to have kept it to themselves. At all events it was not until the Jews were scattered among other nations whose languages they adopted,

that their talents came into the light of day, and that they took the position which they have ever since held as the most successful of speculators and the most brilliant of financiers.

We are led into this line of thought by, oddly enough, a little book recently published by Mr. Crawford, an American Missionary at Tang-chow. It is called *The Patriarchal Dynasties from Adam to Abraham*, and is intended to prove that between the father of mankind and the father of the faithful 10,500 years elapsed instead of about 2,000, and that instead of crediting the patriarchs with a lifetime of eight or nine centuries each, it is not necessary to assume that anyone of them lived for more than 187 years. At this rate, human history would extend over fourteen or fifteen thousand years, and the maximum of human life to something less than two centuries. All this we unfeignedly believe. But we are not sure that it is any easier to accept Mr. Crawford's proofs than it is to accept the unexplained story told in the English version of the Bible. They remind us of a sermon which we were once privileged to hear, in which the preacher explained that the miracle of the sun and moon standing still was told by the sacred writer in language suited to the comprehension of his contemporaries. He himself of course knew better—knew in fact that what really happened was that the earth stood still. We have the explanation, it is true, but we want somebody to explain it. We are in the position of one who should purchase a translation of some classical author in the late Mr. Bohn's series, to whom the original Greek or Latin is indispensable as a guide to the meaning of the English rendering.

Mr. Crawford, like every other sincere searcher after truth who takes an infallible Bible as his point of departure, is much exercised by the discrepancies between the sacred record and the results of modern scientific discovery. His attempt to manipulate the terms used in the Jewish scriptures, so as to manage a reconciliation is, as everybody knows, not the first of its kind. A generation ago every Christian child was taught that the universe was made in six days, light on the first day, the firmament on the second day, and so on. There was no hesitation as to the meaning of the word day, and indeed the emphatic manner in which the period is described left no room for doubt that an ordinary day was meant. But after all, this was a question for the learned, and, as years rolled on, Hebrew scholars made a marvellously lucky discovery, or rather series of discoveries, which when condensed amounted to this—that what were called days mean periods, and, more fortunately still if not quite intelligibly, that these periods, unlike the vulgar periods of profane history, which are painfully rigid, are of as it were an elastic nature, so that they may legitimately be regarded as just as long or as short as may be required. Some years later, through an imprudence of Bishop Browne, of Ely, who asserted without a shadow of authority that eminent physiologists considered the great longevity of the patriarchs as credible, a discussion

was raised upon the question whether it was possible that at any stage of human history the average age of individuals could reach 847 years. The conclusion, enforced by the most skilled representatives of physiology, was that no biped capable of living 800 years could belong to the human species. The answer was so definite that the question was prudently allowed to drop, one person only, we believe, venturing a renewed attempt to ventilate it. We forget, if we ever knew, who this ill-advised person was. At all events his discovery was that when the author of Genesis wrote years he meant months, and thus the average of patriarchal life was reducible to about 70 years. But unfortunately for this luminous suggestion, it involved, among many other inconveniences, the consequence that Peleg and two or three more of the ancient worthies were fathers at the age of two and a half years. Mr. Crawford, not behind the rest in conjecture, is now in the field with the proposition that the patriarchal names do not represent men, but dynasties. Truly, if all these theories, or any of them, were true, the Hebrew tongue would be a marvellous one. It would be like the conjuror's hat, which will yield you anything you like to ask for. For every student there are the same materials, but change only the angle of observation and the results are as different as may be. But it is obvious that this kaleidoscopic property in a language, though very gratifying to a theologian who desires to argue about it, would be fatal to any contract of a mercantile character in which precision is the first of essentials. And therefore, if we too claimed the right to have a theory, we might ascribe the late development of Hebrew skill in trade to the want of some means whereby, for example, the holder of a bill at thirty days' sight might protect himself from an arbitrary postponement of its maturity to thirty years.

Seriously, however, the only legitimate supposition wherewith to start upon the study of an ancient writing is that the author meant what he wrote and that, in default of any visible motive to dishonesty, he represented what in his time was believed to be true. Regarded in this way, such a document is open to reasonable criticism. Its historical accuracy may on *a priori* grounds be rejected at once with but little diminution of its real value. Or, if materials for verbal criticism are at hand, its terms may be discussed in the light of the history of changes in the language. But the theory of inspiration demands in the case of the Bible that what is stated shall turn out to be accurate, and hence the squeezing to which the so-called Mosaic cosmogony and chronology have been systematically subjected.

To return to Mr. Crawford. He takes the following passage, which we print in a form which he prefers to the ordinary one:—

And Adam lived 130 years; And he begat a son in his own likeness, after his image; And he called his name Seth; And the days of Adam after begetting Seth were 800 years; And he begat sons and daughters; And all the days that Adam lived were 930 years; And he died. And Seth lived 105 years; And he begat Enos; And Seth lived after he begat Enos 807 years; And he begat sons and daughters; And all the days of Seth were 912 years; And he died.

Apart from credibility or the reverse, this, to the ordinary mind, seems clear enough. But Mr. Crawford finds in it that Adam's entire lifetime was 130 years, that about the time of his death, though he appointed Seth to succeed to his spiritual privileges, whatever they were, he transferred his chieftainship to an elder son provided for him by Mr. Crawford himself; that this descended in the direct line for 800 years, which period was known as the dynasty of Adam, or briefly as Adam; that at the end of it, when the original Seth must have been more than 600 years dead, the representative of his descendants assumed the sovereignty, which remained in his family for 912 years; that Enos was a younger son of this prince of the house of Seth, and that he established a family which in turn came into power. And so on, history repeating itself in exactly the same pattern for almost innumerable ages. It is hardly necessary to say that there is no foundation whatsoever for this elaborate structure of improbable romance, except the need of getting rid of the absurdity of men living to nigh a thousand years, and other absurdities connected with the growth of society and the deluge. Indeed, Mr. Crawford says (page 64) that he claims for it "only a certain kind of probability and consistency with the general teaching of the Scriptures." We do not see the probability, partly because through our own defect the arguments based on Hebrew verb constructions are lost upon us, and partly because when the author descends to argue about plain English sentences his criticisms are to us absolutely unintelligible.

We would gladly speak more favourably of a book which is obviously the fruit of much labour and thought, and which by its racy style maintains the reader's attention through discussions not in themselves very attractive. But we cannot think that history is rendered more dignified than unadulterated fable by being represented as a choice between the absolutely impossible and the supremely improbable. The mistake lies in insisting upon finding historical accuracy in venerable heroic myths preserved among a half-barbarous people. The early traditions of no nation in the world could bear the strain put upon the Jewish legends. But however unsatisfactory as regards the interpretation of those legends, Mr. Crawford's book marks a distinct intellectual progress. One fact he has brought out most clearly—the long interval which separated the first historical man from the beginnings of the Jewish people; one principle he has implicitly and explicitly enunciated—that experience is the ultimate test into accordance with which every statement of fact must be brought before it can be accepted as true. We fear that, as a divine, he has set his feet on dangerous ground.

Outports.

NEWCHWANG.

I heard this afternoon that Monseigneur Ridet (late prisoner in Corea) was on his way to this port, and I had the pleasure to meet him after a short, sharp canter. From what I can learn, it appears that he

was quite suddenly taken out of prison and made to travel overland to Fang-wang-shan 鳳凰山 (the boundary between China and Corea), whence he was conveyed to Moukden and handed over to the care of a fellow countryman. Some attempts were made to ill-treat him on the journey; but his conductors soon stopped insult by stating that they were acting on Imperial authority, for they were of opinion that the Bishop was liberated by an order direct from Peking. It is a wonderful thing to have passed through the ordeal of an imprisonment in Corea. Three times was Monseigneur Ridet condemned to death; and once he must have earned the respect of the Chief Judge. On being taken before this potentate, he was ordered to kneel, and for declining to do so was severely handled. When, however, he could not be induced to do violence to his conscience, the Judge quietly advised him to sit down and make himself comfortable. Only a very strong man like Monseigneur Ridet, with an iron constitution and a courage of the purest water, could have passed through such a prison life. Whether the reaction may not be too much, one cannot say. At any rate the effects of the treatment are most apparent, for he is pale, weak, and broken down in every way but in mind, which seems as clear and bright as ever. We have not heard of the other missionaries who were in Corea with the Bishop; but expect they will not be interfered with now. As I gave you the news of Monseigneur Ridet's imprisonment, it is perhaps not unfit that I should tell you of his release.

PHILO-CORREANTS.

6th July.

HONGKONG.

The *China Mail* says on the 10th inst., His Excellency the Governor reviewed the Volunteer Corps on the north parade ground at the Artillery Barracks, and distributed the commissions to the volunteer officers selected to receive them. His Excellency was accompanied by the Acting Chief Justice, the members of the Legislative Council, the Heads of most of the Government Departments in the Colony, and Major Palmer. The volunteers mustered to the strength of about 130, and went through various evolutions, including gun drill, in the most satisfactory manner. A large number of residents were present to witness the proceedings. At the conclusion of the movements, the volunteers were formed into three sides of a square, when His Excellency addressed them, and presented the commissions.

The *Daily Press* learns from Haiphong that there was plenty of rice at that port, but the Annamese had not taken the embargo off and it was uncertain whether they would or not. The steamers *Alberton* and *Karo*, which cleared here for Guam, went to Haiphong, but finding that no rice could be obtained there they left on the 6th instant for Saigon. Chinamen at Haiphong were willing to give fifty cents per picul to Hongkong, if the rice could be taken away.

The *Daily Press* says on Thursday night the 11th inst., a junk coming from Canton to Hongkong was attacked by pirates. The junk arrived on the morning of the 12th, and the statement of the master was as follows:—"The junk's name is the *Cheung Tai*, No. of license S 341 H, and she is manned by a crew of twenty-eight. She carries 3,689 piculs of cargo. We left Canton on the 9th instant, at five o'clock p.m., for Hongkong, in company with three other junks, but whose sailing qualities are much better than ours, and they soon went ahead and left us alone. We had on board 800 piculs of general cargo. At the Bogue Forts, on the 10th instant, at ten o'clock at night, we saw four long snake boats coming quickly towards us. We fired one

gun, but the pirates in the boats were upon us before we knew where we were. They seized and bound us, and succeeded in taking away about \$1,000 worth of cargo. Three of the crew are perfectly disabled through being beaten about the body with an iron bar. The captain's license was also taken away."

PENANG.

The *Penang Gazette* publishes a report of the proceedings of the Marine Court of Inquiry into the collision between the P. & O. steamer *Khedive* and the Dutch steamer *Voorwarts*, the finding being as follows:—From the evidence given we have come to the conclusion that the commander and officers of the s.s. *Khedive* are not to blame. It appears to us that the two vessels had been steering towards each other in such a way that they would have passed clear had they kept their course, but would have been very close in passing. It also appears probable that on nearing each other, the third officer of the Dutch ship, who was in charge of that vessel, miscalculating his position, may have feared a collision, and so wrongly gave the order to port the helm of his ship, making the collision unavoidable by crossing the bows of the *Khedive*.

"We therefore return the certificates produced by the officers of the *Khedive*."

(Sd.) E. E. ISEMONGER.

(Sd.) THOMAS A. FOX.

(Sd.) A. DISTANT."

The same paper, of the 5th inst., says salving operations are being carried on with great vigour, and it is expected that before another ten days are over the *Voorwarts*' hull will be raised and brought into harbour. The s.s. *Madura* arrived in Penang from Batavia on the 4th instant, and left the next day with all the passengers, crew and such portion of the cargo as had been recovered, of the *Voorwarts*.

MANILA.

Manila papers, as translated by the *China Mail*, say:—Senor Monfort, who left by the *Mariveles* on the 27th June, for Singapore, is one of the tobacco cultivators of these islands, who, under contract with the British Indian Government, is going to that country to superintend the tobacco culture there. For some time the British Government were desirous of promoting the cultivation of tobacco in India, and we are glad that a Spaniard has been selected to take this first and important step, and in whom must rest the confidence of experience required for the enterprise. It is now necessary that we should not shut our eyes, we must exert ourselves so as not to bear any loss on our tobacco, but to double if possible its preponderance in the market. If the British Indies succeed in producing as good tobacco as the Philippines, our article will be depreciated, and this is what we should avoid in time, the effects of competition, by given more attention to the cultivation and preparation of our tobacco.

A large number of locusts fell about noon of the 23rd June on the Mandaleyan field. An expert made an observation that by collecting a number of people at a certain spot over which the locusts were passing, and without other means than by shouting at them, they succeeded in frightening the insects, and thus prevented them from settling at that particular place.

Two Chinamen went on board one of the coasting vessels pretending to buy some 28,000 pieces of wood, among the cargo. A contract having been entered, the Chinaman was to pay one-half of the purchase money on delivery of the goods, and the other half at a given date. Watching the opportunity of the owner being absent, when all was in charge of the master or keeper, the Chinaman came and gave him an order

for the money, bearing a signature which was not his, instead of money, and cleared away with the goods. The owner on finding himself the victim of a fraud, reported the matter to the police, when the Chinaman was captured and the goods restored, but not until some 600 pieces of wood had changed hands.

A *Gazette* extraordinary was published on the 10th June, containing a telegram to the Governor-General from the Minister for the Colonies, announcing the pacification of Cuba.—The sugar cane crops in the Isle of Negros, which are in a backward state owing to the drought, have been attacked by locusts and much injured.—Letters received from Hongkong per steamer *Esmeralda* say that just before the departure of that vessel it was rumoured that a telegram had been received announcing the departure for Italy of the King of Portugal, and that the Portuguese asked for annexation to Spain.—The offices of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank are shortly to be removed to the commodious new building just completed in the Playadel vivae, the present offices having become too small for the increase in the business of the bank.

SINGAPORE.

The *Straits Times* says the sale by auction by Messrs. Powell and Co., of the buildings, plant, machinery, and stores, the property of Messrs. Howarth, Lyon, and Erskine, concluded on Saturday evening, 29th June, having lasted through the whole week. The gross sum realized is about \$70,000. Most of the plant, machinery, and stores was purchased by Mr. J. M. Lyon, Mr. Erskine, and the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, Mr. Lyon being the principal buyer.—The very fine specimen of the Mias or Orang-Utan in the possession of the Hon. Mr. Whampoa, died on June 30th. As one of the finest ever seen in a menagerie, it is, however, satisfactory to know that it will not be entirely lost to its admirers, Mr. Whampoa having despatched the animal immediately on its death to the Curator of the Raffles Museum, who at once summoned his assistants, as any delay might have risked the preservation of the skin. The time occupied in removing this occupied from five p.m. to three a.m., and it is now in fair course of becoming one of the most attractive objects in the museum cases.

The *Straits Times* understands that Baron Bertchou, a Dutch gentleman, arrived here a few days ago in a native boat from Pahang, having successfully accomplished a journey across the Peninsula from Sunghie Ujong, whence he started some four weeks ago, to Pahang. Beyond the statement that the traveller experienced anything but a hospitable reception from the natives, and was treated worse than Mr. Daly in a similar expedition a year or two ago, we have received no particulars of the adventurous journey, but perhaps the Straits Asiatic Society may persuade the Baron to give them an account of his experiences.

COREA.

The *Osaka Nippo* (native Japanese newspaper) describes the present position of affairs in Fuzan, Corea, as follows. The translation is from the *Higo News*:—The Japanese settlement contains over 100,000 taubo, and is divided into three wards and seven streets. There are at present over 70 houses and the population is over 400. In the centre of the settlement there is a small hill covered with pine trees, called Riutozan. The West side of this hill is called Seikwan and the East side of it Tokwan. In the front part of the port there is a small hill named Riubisan, where Kato Kiyomasa is worshipped, and near the beach is an island where horses are fed. This island is strongly fortified by nature.

The Consulate will be built in the European style. There are six policemen. The streets and drains are kept clean at the people's own expense, under the supervision of the authorities and hospital. Cleaned Korean rice is worth 23 Korean copper coins (1 per what quantity.) The fish are the same as Japanese. No rain has fallen since the beginning of what ought to be the rainy season. The Koreans are advancing in civilisation as their trade increases, and it is three times as large as it was last year. The branch offices of Okuragumi, Sumitomo, and the firms of Kiodosha, Ikedagumi, Tsushima Shokai and others are thriving, and the branch office of the 1st National Bank gives financial accommodation. On the 21st the mother of the King, or ex-Queen, died and the people are in mourning—they want white clothes. The East Honganji proposes to build a temple, for which it has obtained 700 tsubo; its delegates are in communication with Korean priests and others and some are learning to speak the Korean language. Merchant vessels are increasing, but a Mitsubishi steamer runs only once a month between Japan and Korea. Japanese houses are increasing.

NAGASAKI.

With respect to the system of weighing coals into vessels at Nagasaki, Captain A. Davidson, master of the British barque *Anglo-Norman*, writes to the *Rising Sun* as follows:—"That there is fraud and collusion on the part of junk men and coolies is evident; a singular feature of the case is that those who have a clause in the Charter Party—not accountable for weight—invariably turn out correct weight, while those who sign for weight, almost without exception turn out short. In my case, with a small cargo of 600 tons, although the coals were carefully weighed out here, we turned out 33 tons short. Shipmasters have the remedy in their own hands by refusing in every case to sign for stipulated weight, my experience being that the output is usually more than the supposed weight received."—The *Sun*, commenting on the recent accident to the dock at Tategami, says it was one of those misfortunes for which nature alone is to blame, and it is truly unfortunate that the foundation rock just at this important point, should have been of such a formation that a slip or break of the lower strata was liable to occur at any time, and in the most unforeseen manner. Too much credit cannot be given to the excellent manner in which this magnificent work has been carried out, and everything that skilful and careful engineering and architecture could do, to make the dock substantial and enduring, has been done under its present able manager. An idea seems to be prevalent in the Japanese mind that the dock is either partially or wholly destroyed, whereas not a stone has been changed from its position. The damage sustained is so temporary that it can be remedied in the course of three or four months. An idea may be formed of the strength of the work when it is stated that the half of the dam overthrown by the sea on the 30th ult., and which was built of bricks and cement, fell over without a single fracture taking place. This fact goes far to prove that, to whatever cause the accident may be referred, it certainly cannot be due to any weakness of made-work, but no doubt depended entirely on the treacherous nature of the rocky formation which is sufficiently evidenced around the dock itself.—The residents in Nagasaki appear to be passing through somewhat the same kind of weather that is afflicting us in Shanghai. The *Sun* says for such a hot month as July naturally is, the weather for the past week has been most uncomfortable, steaming moisture, combined with a damp squally wind, making things generally unbearable. On the 4th July the wind increased, and

towards evening the sky had such a peculiar threatening yellow appearance that something unusual was expected, and some of the ships in harbour struck their top-masts. However, the night passed without any serious gale setting in, and we hope now for a return of dry weather, if only to restore our houses and clothing to their normal condition. Our friends in drier climates, would perhaps find it difficult to believe that a large fire could be acceptable, with the thermometer standing at something between 70° and 80°. But that such is the case, few who prefer basking in a dry heat to being steamed, can doubt.

YOKOHAMA.

According to reports in the Yokohama papers, the 4th July was celebrated by the American residents and others with more than usual distinction. One of the most noticeable features of the day's proceedings was a man-of-war's Regatta, in which boats from the following ships took part:—The U.S. *Monocacy*; the British *Juno*, *Modeste*, *Egeria*, and *Frolic*; the French *Cosmao*; the German *Augusta*; and the Russian *Vladnick*. The day is described as having been a truly pleasant one notwithstanding bad weather, and at night there was much feasting, with illuminations and displays of fireworks.—On the 3rd instant, at 2 p.m., says the *Gazette*, H.E. J. F. Elmore, LL.D., Minister Resident of the Republic of Peru in the Empires of China and Japan and in the Kingdom of Hawaii, was admitted to an audience with H.M. the Mikado in the palace of Akasaka. An imperial carriage was waiting at the Shinbashi Railway Station for the arrival of His Excellency from Yokohama, and conveyed him to the palace, where he was presented to the Emperor by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Dr. Elmore, speaking in Spanish, on presenting his credentials, suitably addressed His Majesty. To the Envoy's address, H.M. Mikado made the following gracious reply:—"I am profoundly gratified at the autograph letter of the President of Peru announcing to me that he has promoted you to the office of Minister Resident near my Court. I trust that the friendly relations happily existing between my country and Peru may be still more cemented by the satisfactory discharge of the office with which you are entrusted." Previous to his departure for China, H.E. Dr. J. F. Elmore was the guest of the Chinese Minister in Tokio, who gave in his honour an entertainment in the Seyoken restaurant in the Uyeno Gardens.—Mr. Charles Rickerby, proprietor and editor of the *Japan Times*, announces by circular addressed to his subscribers that, owing to the pressure of other business, his being "compelled to seek redress for a great wrong in the Law Courts of England, and to enable him to prepare his case for the consideration of his legal advisers," he has to suspend publication of his review for two weeks.—In Nippon Notes, the *Gazette* translates the subjoined items:—The Iwauchi coal mines, in the province of Shiribeshi in the island of Yezo, resemble those of Takashima in their production of the best quality of coal in large quantities. It is expected that the mines will become an extensive source of profit, but as machinery and miners' tools are at present only imperfectly provided, an application has been made by the Agricultural Department to the Daijo-kwan requesting that 1,500,000 yen may be given towards the development of the mines. The answer is to the effect that the sum asked is to be granted in three yearly instalments of 500,000 yen each.—The *Choya Shinbun* reports that the King of the Loo Choo Islands has been summoned to Tokio by the Government. The business on which he is to come is not stated.

The *Herald* says Mr. Iwasaki Yataro, of the Mitsui Bishi Mail Steamship Company, has been decorated with the Order of

the Rising Sun (fourth grade), in acknowledgment of the valuable services rendered by him during the recent civil war. This is the first instance of a Japanese gentleman, not being a Government official, being thus distinguished.—It had been intended to have illuminated the U.S. flag-ship *Monocacy*, on the evening of the 4th July, but the weather prevented this. Advantage was therefore taken of the calm evening of Saturday to carry out the original programme. The ship was decorated with a line of lanterns from the bowsprit to the mastheads and thence to the taffrail, whilst similar lines led from the fore-top-gallant mast-head to the yard arms on either side and thence to the lower booms. The hull of the ship was also designated by lanterns from stem to stern, and the whole appearance of the ship, especially when blue and red lights were being burned at the yard-arms, was very brilliant. The band of the *Armide* was present in boats alongside, and played a selection of music.

Peking Gazette.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTES.

June 11th.—(Abstracts of memorials.) Wen Koh, Governor of Shantung, reports the loss of a grain junk by foundering after striking on a rock.

The same officer forwards a return of the *lekin* duty collected on opium during the past year. (Note.—Notices of reports on the collection of *lekin* on opium frequently appear in the "abstracts of memorials," but are seldom published at length, which is much to be regretted, as they contain information that cannot elsewhere be procured.)

(1) A decree in answer to a memorial from the Court of Censors reporting that a petty officer on duty at Yuan-ming-yuan had charged Hiao Ts'ing, Colonel of the Central Division of the Corps established there, with having kept back part of the pay of his men and with pulling down buildings in the "forbidden" grounds, the bricks and stones of which he had employed in the erection of building and carrying out repairs in his own garden. The Board of Punishments is called upon to summon the parties and investigate the matter thoroughly, reporting the penalty they propose to inflict.

(2) Decree in answer to Chang P'ei-lun, Reader of the Han-lin, who complains of the corruptness of administration that prevails in Honan, and of the careless manner in which relief measures are carried out. Orders have already been given for the denunciation of all persons carrying out relief measures in an improper manner in the provinces of Shansi and Honan. T'uh Tsung-ying, Governor of the latter province, is now especially called upon to make careful search for persons of this description, and unsparingly denounce them whenever they are to be found.

(3) A decree ordering the immediate apprehension of some individual or individuals who had the audacity to forge a stamped official despatch from the Superintendents-in-chief of the Imperial Granaries to the office of Gendarmerie, requesting them to arrest certain persons whose names were given.

(4) A decree from their Majesties the Emperors, Ts'ze-An-Twan-Yu-K'ang-K'ang, and Ts'ze-Hi-Twan-Yeo-K'ang-Yi. Chang P'ei-lun, Reader of the Hanlin College, memorialises requesting Us to cultivate the practice of virtue and possess Ourselves in quietness, that floating gossip may be set at rest. Pao Ting, Tutor of the Imperial Academy, reports that false and evil rumours are daily springing up, and prays that We will promulgate an Act whereby they may be suppressed, and permanently set at rest. The successive falls of rain in the capital, by which complete saturation of the ground

has been obtained, have caused the minds of all to be at perfect ease; the refugees from other parts have now been provided with funds and sent in instalments to their homes, so that in these quarters no provision need be made against unforeseen and un- contemplated troubles. As regards the gates of the forbidden city, it is right that the strictest quiet should there prevail, and the commandant of the vanguard division, with the Captain-General of the guards, have before been ordered to be zealous in the organisation of arrangements to this end. The Prince of Ch'un, too, has represented to Us by word of mouth that the troops of which the Peking Field Force (*Shên Ki Ying*) is composed could, during the period of rest allowed them by regulation in the summer* be available to assist the police authorities in the work of watch and patrol, and We have given Our assent to his proposition. From the 6th to 26th of May, the sun and moon upon their rising and setting have frequently presented a dull red fiery appearance. It is stated in the "T'ien-wên-chêng-yi" or the "True Principles of Astronomy," that "when signs appear in the sun and in the moon, the fulfilment of which gives cause for fear, if within the space of three days a fall of rain occurs, they may be disregarded, for they mean nothing. If the signs be watched with care, and record kept from day to day, should it be noticed that within the space of three or four days there is rain, whether heavy or light, or that the heavens are dark with clouds, then the phenomenon doth not amount to a sign." The Yamen whose business it is to notice these matters has memorialised Us, as required by regulation, upon this phenomenon, but the fact of their having done so should give no cause for groundless apprehension. If, as reported by Chang Pei-lun and Pao T'ing, the people by reason of these things promulgate and give ear to evil stories which daily become more rife, then have the efforts of the Court for the adjustment and organisation of matters in the ordinary routine of administration [been misunderstood], and so perverted as to become the object of popular bewilderment and mistrust. Under these circumstances it becomes imperative that [the actual condition of things] should be set forth in a clear and intelligent manner for the information of all persons, with a view to disarming popular suspicion and quieting the minds of the people. To this end We command that full publicity be given to the memorial of the Board of Astronomy. In the matter of the rigorous enunciation of the regulations restricting the traffic at the gates, let the Minister of the Presence, the members of the Grand Council, the Comptroller of the Imperial Household, the Commandant of the Vanguard Division, and the Captain-General of the Guards, promptly search the records for a precedent, and take counsel together as to the measures it is best to adopt, reporting to Us the result of their deliberations; and let the General-Commandant of the Gendarmerie instruct his subordinates to carry out with energy the arrangements in connection with the titthing system in the inner and outer cities. The Shên-wu and Ts'ang-ch'ên gates are those by which the eunuchs and workmen have exit and ingress. Let the Comptroller of the Imperial Household cause secret and vigorous watch to be kept at these points, and let him also cause strict supervision to be exercised over the eunuchs in various parts of the palace, that they may be held in proper restraint and check.

(5) Tuh Tsung-ying, Governor of Honan, reports that the capital has been visited with further falls of rain. On his arrival

at his post he had an interview with Li Hoh-nien, Director-General of the Yellow River, and the staff of officials stationed in the capital, whose accounts of the terrible condition of things filled him with burning impatience. He was about to engage in a period of fasting and prayer, when rain providentially fell during the space of twelve hours. The Magistrate of the Hsiang-fu district reported that four inches of saturation had been obtained, which would cause crops that had already been sown to spring up at once, while it was still not too late to sow for the autumn harvest. Shortly afterwards reports began to come in from various districts that rain had fallen, until at last sixty-three districts reported falls of rain varying from two or three inches to complete saturation. These occurred before the fall in the capital of the 16th May above reported, which there is reason to believe extended over a radius of several hundred li.

June 12th.—(1) Memorial by T'an Chung-lin, Governor of Shên-si, reporting the fall of rain in sufficiently large quantities to relieve His Majesty of all further apprehension as to the prospects of a good harvest. The quantity of rain that fell in April last, with the prices of grain that then prevailed, have already been reported to His Majesty. Since the despatch of that memorial reports have been received from the northern prefectures of rain to the extent of four or five inches of saturation, and, later on, the Prefects of Han-chung and Hing-an announced a fall of rain on the 2nd May amounting to complete saturation. The provincial capital and surrounding districts were visited at various intervals after the 1st May with light showers, that had the effect of moistening the ground to a depth of three inches or so, until, on the night of the 16th, the rain came down in torrents and completely saturated the ground in the prefectures of Si-an, Feng-hsiang, Ping-chow and K'ien-chow; and although reports have not yet come in from Yen-ngan and other outlying prefectures, there is every reason to suppose that the downpour has been universal. To the south of Si-an and Wei-ho, where rain has fallen more frequently, an abundant harvest may be expected on the second sowing of wheat, and in the places to the north of the river, where the shoots of the supplementary sowing of beans and wheat have appeared above the ground, the farmers, now that this grateful rain has fallen, can get on with the sowing of their autumn crops. The ground being thoroughly moist, and a harvest confidently foretold, a feeling of joy and satisfaction pervades the minds of the people, and peace and quiet everywhere prevail, to an extent that may relieve His Majesty of any further anxiety.

(2) Memorial by Mei Ch'i-chao, Governor of Chékiang, reporting the amount of contributions that have been raised in his province in aid of the sufferers by famine in Honan and Shansi, in conformity with the sanction contained in an Imperial decree promising honorary distinctions as rewards to contributors. On receipt of the communication from the Board on the subject, the memorialist, the two commissioners, and the Taotai, set the example by contributing their anti-extortion allowances, and at the same time directed the officials and notables to do their best to encourage contributions in every quarter. By this means contributions were received at different times by the two commissioners amounting to Tls. 20,000, which were sent forward in two instalments. The Taotai of Ningpo, Shao-hing and T'ai-chow collected Tls. 25,000, which were forwarded in three instalments; Lu Sin-yuan, late Taotai of the Kao-lien Circuit in Kwangtung, now in retirement at his native place, collected, with the Prefect of Hu-chow, Tls. 11,203, sent in three instalments; and Hu Kwang-jung, a wealthy notable, expectant Taotai in Kiangse, now in his native place (Hu

Taotai, the Hangchow banker), himself contributed towards the expense of forwarding the above amounts, Tls. 15,000. The whole of these sums, amounting in all to Tls. 71,203, were sent to the China Merchants' Co. in Shanghai for transmission to the Shansi contribution agency at Tientsin. In addition to the above, Tls. 15,900 were supplied from the military store fund; a further contribution of Tls. 15,000 for expenses of transport was made by Hu Kwang-jung; and \$6,000 were collected by Tsow Jên-fu, an expectant prefect, making a total of Tls. 30,900 and \$6,000, which were sent for distribution in Honan. Considering that the province has not yet entirely recovered from the effects of the rebellion, that last year's harvest was a bad one in consequence of the excess of rain, and, also, that the distress in adjoining provinces has raised the price of grain, the memorialist is of opinion that after contributing upwards of Tls. 100,000, the inhabitants have not the capacity for subscribing more; but as Honan and Shansi still continue in urgent need of help, and the duty of compassion to one's neighbour is one that all should recognise, he will give orders that every effort be made to encourage further contributions. A list of contributors is forwarded in a separate memorial.

(3) The Governor of Chékiang reports the departure from Shanghai of the balance of the tribute rice due this year from his province. The quota of tribute grain due this year from Chékiang amounts in all to piculs 418,000. Of this, piculs 10,100, for which money is forwarded instead, must be deducted; leaving a net amount of piculs 407,900 to be sent from Shanghai. Of this the first instalment, consisting of piculs 158,200, left Shanghai on the 5th March, followed by a second instalment of piculs 139,100 on the 22nd, piculs 75,600 of which were shipped by steamer. The balance, consisting of piculs 110,500 was despatched by the 1st May, piculs 56,300 being placed on board twenty-five junks, and the remainder being shipped by steamer.

June 13th.—A decree in answer to a memorial from Ming An, military Governor of Kirin, sentencing a Manchu Captain to deprivation of rank for carelessness in connection with the arrest of a number of burglars.

(2) Postscript memorial from Tso Tsung-t'ang. Hu Kwang-jung, a notable at present residing in Chékiang, his native province, who holds the brevet rank of Financial Commissioner, and is eligible for appointment to the post of Taotai, hearing last year that great distress prevailed in Shên-si in consequence of drought, and that the people were in urgent need of relief, offered to contribute Tls. 20,000 and 15,000 piculs of white rice, which was to be sent to Hankow for immediate transmission to Kansuh (sic, in orig.) Memorialist, as the distance was great and transport difficult, called on him to contribute money instead of rice, and he now states that he has contributed instead Tls. 30,000 making a total of Tls. 50,000 which he had sent to Shensi for disposal in the issue of relief. The Tls. 300,000 of foreign loan (?), which had been kept back for the purchase of rice from Japan, was also forwarded in coin to Kansuh instead of rice, as originally intended, the former being less bulky and easier of transmission. Hu Kwang-jung at the same time sent to the memorialist a list of other sums contributed by him, as under:—For the Mu-yang district in Kiangsu, 30,000 strings of cash for the sufferers in Shantung, Tls. 20,000, 5,000 piculs of white rice, and 3,100 strings of cash. Contributed at his instance, 30,000 new wadded garments and Tls. 15,000 for Shensi; and for Honan, Tls. 15,000. He explained that, as a personal witness of these evil times, and out of consideration for the suffering of the starving and homeless, he had done his utmost to aid in contributing towards

* The Peking Field Force, numbering some 18,000 or 20,000 men, are encamped for a portion of the year in the Hai-tze, or Imperial Park, to the South of the city. The "period of rest" referred to means that during the hot summer months they are released from service in the camp, hence the Prince of Ch'un's suggestion that they should be put on police duty.

their relief, and would not venture to solicit the bestowal of an honorary reward for what he had done. Hu Kwang-jung was, at memorialist's suggestion, deputed to superintend the purchase and forwarding to him of munitions of war from Shanghai, and has conducted the duties of this establishment for over ten years in succession, during which time he has never erred or failed in punctuality. He made a point of personally inspecting all foreign powder and arms, with a view to ascertaining their quality and efficiency, and purchasing only when prices were moderate or low. Whenever western nations brought out some new gun or cannon, he would immediately purchase a specimen and send it to Kansuh. As, for instance, the big Prussian (*Pu-lo-sze*) gun working with a screw at the breech (後膛螺絲), which was used in the

attack on the rebels at the Kin Tai stockade and at the destruction of the Hia Kien stockade and several hundred others. Also, in the attack on the Hian Hia pass in Sining, the enemy fled before it. Last year, too, the guns were used in the attack upon the town of Ta Ban, when they worked with great precision and regularity. The Dunganis were greatly scared by them, the rebels generally fearing them as possessing divine power, while the Imperialist officers admired their efficacy, and contended with each other for the possession of them. Some scores of these guns, large and small, still remain of those that were sent at different times, as well as several thousand breech-loading rifles (or carbines) for the cavalry and infantry, which have enabled the troops to work with a rapidity and proficiency that was never before attained. The rapid subjugation of the region beyond the Great Wall and of the New Dominion, may be attributable, doubtless, to the force of numbers, but it was also due to the efficiency of the weapons employed, and in this respect the meritorious services of Hu Kwang-jung should not be passed unnoticed. Memorialist was entirely dependent for his subsidies on contributions from the various Custom Houses in the south-eastern provinces, and it is to the single-handed efforts of Hu Kwang-jung, who accelerated the delivery of these funds, took charge of them, and sent them forward in the face of difficulty and obstruction, that the memorialist is indebted for the regularity of their receipt. Whenever supplies ran short or stopped, Hu Kwang-jung never failed to take timely measures, and borrowed or raised money in other ways which he sent forward before the contributions reached his hands. When delay occurred in the arrival of money borrowed from foreign sources (1) (*Yang-kwan*), he borrowed largely from Chinese merchants to make good the deficiency. It is evident to all that memorialist's army is under deep obligations to Hu Kwang-jung, and his share in the complete subjugation of the New Dominion that has recently been achieved is not one whit less commendable than that of the leaders in the van of the conquering army. The memorialist would not venture to award him more than his proper meed of praise and thus render himself liable to the punishment that awaits those who deceive their Sovereign, but, on the other hand, he dare not tone them down, and thus display an ungrateful misappreciation of the valuable assistance he has rendered. The list of contributions by Hu Kwang-jung, as submitted by himself, shows a total of about Tls. 200,000, which does not include the aid he has rendered to the sufferers in Shensi or the various pills, plasters, powders and prepared medicines, as well as drugs, which he has sent gratuitously and with unflinching regularity for the use of the troops, who are unable to purchase them on the north-western frontier, and which must have cost him in the aggregate no inconsiderable sum. Instances of such genuine and unassisted philan-

thropy and devotion amongst the gentry and notables are few in number, and the memorialist would suggest to His Majesty the propriety of sanctioning the bestowal of a signal mark of honorary distinction upon Hu Kwang-jung in the form of a Yellow Riding Jacket. He reverently awaits the decision of His Sacred Majesty upon his suggestion. (For Decree see *Gazette* of 31st May.)

June 14th.—(1) A decree conferring the following appointments:—Junior Deputy Supervisor of Instruction, Imperial Supervisorate, Ts'ing Lin 慶麟. Censor of the Kiangnan Circuit, Ngo-lo-king-ngo-chala-feng-ah 額勒經額札拉豐阿. Lin Yu-sung and Chow Heng-che are restored to their original rank and status.

(2) A decree permitting Kw'ei Ling, President of the Board of Revenue, to vacate his post on account of ill-health.

(3) Memorial from the Governor of Kweichow, Li Pei-king, giving a return of the sums that have been contributed by himself and his subordinates in aid of the sufferers in Shansi. Thanks to the great prosperity of His Majesty, the harvest secured last year in Kweichow may be called an average one, and memorialist, having learned from perusal of the *Gazette* that the Governor of Shansi had reported sights too horrible to see, and sounds too piteous to hear, as the result of the unprecedented drought, far away as he is, upon a distant frontier, was moved to pity as he pictured to himself the condition of things that prevailed in that province. He accordingly took counsel with the commander-in-chief as to what they and the provincial staff could do, by contribution of their allowances, to aid the sufferers in their distress. As the result of their deliberations, memorialist put down Tls. 2,000, and the T'i-tai followed with Tls. 1,000; the Financial Commissioner also gave Tls. 1,000, and the Judge Tls. 500. Four Intendants of Circuit and five Prefects each subscribed Tls. 500; and subscriptions from numerous minor officials varying from Tls. 300 to Tls. 200, made a total of Tls. 10,000. The memorialist is well aware that the sum is not a large one, and will make no appreciable difference in the amount of relief that it will be possible to afford. Still, as he reflects on the duty of pity for the sufferings of one's neighbour, he thinks that the little they have been able to do may perhaps be accepted as an illustration of the exercise of the ordinary charity that would prompt a man to offer a cup of water [to a thirsty neighbour or a suffering friend.] Memorialist and his associates have done no more than their duty in contributing this sum, and would not venture to do what they did in the hope of obtaining honorary rewards.—Rescript: It is noted. Let application be made for the bestowal of honorary distinctions on the contributors, in accordance with the regulations in force in the other provinces.

June 15th.—(Court Circular.) The Governor of Shun-tien reports a fall of rain throughout his jurisdiction varying from a tenth of an inch to an inch of saturation.

(1) A decree appointing King Lien 景廉 to the post of President of the Board of Revenue, and Jung Lu 榮祿 to that of President of the Board of Works, the post of President of the Court of Censors, vacated by the latter, being bestowed upon Wen Yu 文煜.

(2) A decree appointing Yi Hiang 奕祥 to the post of Captain-General of the Hankün division of the Bordered Red Banner corps.

(3) A decree consenting to the opening of two of the agencies for dispensing gruel in Peking for a further period of two months. A grant of piculs 400 of rice is made for the use of these establishments,

the money for which is to be supplied by the metropolitan tax office.

(4) A decree consenting to a similar arrangement for the various gruel establishments at the six gates, Lu-kow-k'iao, and other places near Peking, amounting altogether to eleven in number. Piculs 1,400 and Taels 2,000 are granted for this purpose.

(5) Tso Tsung-t'ang reports the death of Li Hwei-wu, Commander-in-chief in Kansuh, and Acting-General of the Han-chung Brigade in Shensi, and requests that an officer may be speedily appointed to take his place.

(6) Postscript memorial by Tso Tsung-t'ang giving a sketch of the military career of the officer whose death is reported in the foregoing memorial, and requesting that posthumous honors may be awarded him similar to those of a Commander-in-chief who dies a natural death after his military prowess has been established. (Granted by decree of the 31st May.)

(7) Memorial from Ch'ung How, Military Governor of Sheng-king, reporting that the daughter of the late Grand Secretary Wensiang, who was the wife of the son of an expectant Prefect in Szech'wan, had sent an agent to memorialist's yamen with the following petition:—"I have received a letter from my step-mother in Peking, the secondary wife of my father, to the effect that my late father willed the whole of the ancestral property he had inherited to his two nephews, K'ai Chao, a probationary second class secretary in the Board of Works at Sheng-king, and his younger brother K'ai Yuan, between whom he also divided half the property he had acquired by purchase and the sum of Tls. 10,000. A formal document had been drawn up showing the manner in which the property was to be divided, so there could be no doubt as to the validity of the bequest. In February last, K'ai Yuan, the younger of the two legatees, died in Peking, and for a month or more after his decease, his widow said nothing that would afford reason to suppose she was dissatisfied with the division of the estate. Yuan Chao, the other brother, then came to Peking and set her on to extort from my step-mother the sum of Tls. 10,000 [a portion of the remainder of the property], saying that if my step-mother refused to comply with her demand, when her, the widow's mother came to Peking, my step-mother would find it difficult to withstand any demands she might make upon her, adding that nothing less than a payment of Tls. 5,000 would settle the matter. Your younger brother Hi Che (continued my mother), being of too tender an age to discuss this question, there was nothing for it but to get together the money and pay it over. It being quite out of the question, however, that so groundless and wanton an act of extortion as this could be tamely submitted to, my step-mother directed me to send some one to lodge a complaint at the Governor's yamen." On receipt of this petition, the memorialist sent word to K'ai Chao to be ready to appear when called upon, and then directed the captain of the company to which he belonged, in conjunction with the head of his clan, to call upon Yuan Chao at once to refund the money, threatening him with instant denunciation and punishment if he delayed a moment in doing so. These individuals have now reported that Yuan Chao admitted the accuracy of the statements in the petition as to the distribution of the property, and said that his sister-in-law had extorted the Tls. 5,000 to expend on a charitable object. The memorialist after summarising the contents of the petition, and reflecting on the conduct of Yuan Chao, which he stigmatises as most unnatural, requests that he may, as a preliminary step, be cashiered, and placed under the surveillance of the local authorities, who will recover from him the Tls. 5,000 for restitution to Hi Che, the son of the late Grand

Secretary's secondary wife, and call upon him to enter into a bond for his future good behaviour. Should he again attempt to defraud or oppress the fatherless and the widow, he shall be punished with the utmost severity. (For decree see *Gazette* of 7th June.)

Public Meeting.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At the Meeting of the Council held in the Council Room, 17, Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on Monday, the 8th July, 1878, at 9 o'clock a.m.

Present:—Messrs. J. Hart (chairman), G. J. W. Cowie, P. G. Hübbe, E. H. Lavers, E. G. Low, R. Mackenzie, J. H. Wisner, G. Withers, and the Secretary.

The Minutes of the previous meeting are read, confirmed, signed, and passed for publication.

Cash Statement, for the week ending 6th instant, is submitted for inspection, and cheques for sundry accounts are signed.

Silver Refining Establishments.—Further reports from the Health Officer and Inspector of Nuisances are submitted. Decided that notice be sent to the owners of the land on which such establishments are situated, that they must be closed at once, otherwise proceedings will be taken at the Mixed Court against those carrying on the trade.

Obstruction by Jinrickshas in Nanking Road.—Superintendent of Police to be instructed to see that the jinrickshas which congregate in the Nanking Road, between the Kiangse and Szechuen Roads, are kept in a single line along one side of the road, so as not to obstruct the traffic.

Widening Hankow Road between Szechuen and Kiangse Roads.—Letters submitted from Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., and the China Merchants' S. N. Company, agreeing to surrender portions of their land at the assessed value for the purpose of widening the road.

Amusements.

No 2. COMPANY, S.V.C.

The Monthly Challenge Cup of this Company was shot for on Saturday last; and was won by Sergt. Tucker, with the very good score of 60. It was very hot during the competition, and many of those who had entered did not turn up; still the shooting was very good. Next month, however, now that the Council have plenty of cartridges, an improvement is expected. Annexed are the eight best scores:—

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.	Grand Total.
Sergt. Tucker	555434—31	555255—29	60	
Priv. Johnston	349443—26	283352—25	51	
" Thirby	334455—29	429423—29	49	
" Grisdale	3333413—25	350424—22	47	
" Moutrie	233333—19	324455—27	46	
" Baker	534423—25	320335—18	43	
" Swaney	3534433—25	540222—17	42	
" Stanford	322235—19	5520020—14	33	

Miscellaneous.

DIAMONDS IN CHINA.

Mr. A. A. Fauvel sends us the following sketch on the above subject for publication:—When I first arrived in Shantung province, five years ago, I was much struck with its geological formations, and, after a few journeys in the interior, was soon convinced that nearly every kind of mineral could be found within its borders. Gold I knew was to be had in its eastern portion, and it was not long before I became acquainted with its silver-bearing-lead and other metals. Then I searched for precious stones—agates, amethysts, rock-christal,

tourmalines and even coarse beryls were found. Incited by these successful finds, I made a journey to Teng-chou-fu (登州府), where I had heard garnets could be procured, and there obtained many of these stones of all shades of colour. Some of them, cut in Boston, through the kindness of a friend, proved to be heavy, rich-coloured garnets and carbuncles of good weight, capable of receiving a very high polish. I then began to entertain some hopes that the most precious of all stones, diamonds, might be found. The description of the diamantiferous fields of Brazil and the Cape, compared with some of the geological districts of Shantung, strengthened this opinion.

Some Chinese had told me in Peking, in 1873, that the diamonds used by the glaziers and glass and chinaware-menders, all came from the Shantung district of Yi-chou-fu (沂州府). The same thing was told me in Chefoo some years ago. In Shanghai, this year, I met a native of Yi-chou-fu, well-known to me, who repeated the story with such details and such an appearance of truth, that I began to be persuaded that there might be something real in the reports. Availing myself of the opportunity offered by a temporary residence in Chefoo, this month, I determined to extend my enquiries, and had the good fortune to find another native from the Yi-chou-fu district, who, under careful cross-examination, repeated the story told me in Peking and Shanghai, with such similarity of details that I considered my belief as almost substantiated. When my friend Dr. Williamson confirmed these statements, and told me he had heard long ago that diamonds were found in the rugged mountains north of Yi-chou-fu, and when I also added to this the testimony of the Roman Catholic Missionaries, I became convinced at last that the stones I had bought a few days before were real Shantung diamonds, as they moreover present all the physical characteristics of the adamant stone. These diamonds, varying in size from a millet seed to a pin's head, are procured from the glaziers, who buy them at the large fairs held every year at Chi-chou (莒州), Lai-chou-fu (萊州府), and

Huang-hsien (黃縣). They are not to be found in shops, and are packed in quills. The manner of finding these stones is very curious. Men with thick straw shoes on go walking about in the diamantiferous sands of the valleys and streams of the diamond mountains, Chin-kang-ling (金鋼嶺) some 45 li south-east of Yi-chou-fu. The diamonds, which are ragged and pointed, penetrate the straw and remain there. The shoes are then collected in great numbers and burnt, the diamonds being searched for in the ashes. As is the case with amethysts and rock-crystal in the Lao-shan (礐山) [a mountainous district south of Chi-mei-hsien (即墨縣), Shantung], the priests of the temples in the Chin-kang-ling are the principal dealers. The search for diamonds is often coupled with superstitious performances, as one of my informants pretends that the searchers only start on their walking tour at a certain season (probably on some lucky day) and when they hear the cry of the partridge, towards which they direct their steps.

I am told that a diamond, valued at a couple of hundred dollars, was offered by the successful finder to a small mandarin now residing in Chefoo. It is said to be as big as a pea, and the value is calculated not by weight but by the supposed number of smaller ones it would produce if crushed. It is not worn or used as an ornament, but kept as a valuable treasure to be sold in case of need. The Chinese do not know

how to cut or polish these stones, which are simply fixed by pressure in the steel point of the glazier's drill, the only use to which they are put. The price of a diamond the size of a pin's head, varies here between two and three dollars, but they are only worth about half that price in Yi-chou-fu. I was unable to get a sight of the large stone above-mentioned, and my informant seemed to be much afraid when I endeavoured to meet the proprietor.

I remember having read somewhere that small diamonds are to be found in the dust of Peking streets. I think P. Armand David wrote that they are probably imported from Mongolia in the yellow clay with which the Pekingese manufacture their coal-bowls. Some people are constantly seen sifting the ashes thrown on the street, and refuse to give any information as to the result of their search to the inquiring foreigner. It appears that they find diamonds, which are sold to two shops dealing in them in the city.

Chefoo, 14th July.

JOURNEY OF THE REV. MR. LEES TO THE FAMINE DISTRICTS IN THE N.W. OF CHILLI.

(Continued.)

Monday, 24th June.—Hoped to begin work to-day, but found it impossible to change silver. There seems to be very little cash in the district. Grain is still very high. Kaoliang 1,300 copper cash per *tow*, and rice 1,700 copper cash, while at Tientsin they are 800 and 1,200 respectively. Even were they one-tenth the price, few could buy them. I hear that a small free grain distribution is begun by the Chow and Hsien Magistrates, who have each received 3,000 *tow* for the purpose. It will not go far, for the Hsien alone has 584 villages, and the Chow probably more. The plan adopted by the Hsien is to give to about half the total number of families at the rate of 3 *sheng* per head for adults and 1½ *sheng* for children. The Chow Magistrate on the other hand chooses one out of every ten families, and gives 1 *tan* to adults and 5 *sheng* to children. The people seem to think it comes to much the same thing, except that in the latter case many lose help altogether, while in the former it is not too much. But in both cases it is usually only a smaller amount which actually reaches them. Truly the Magistrates have a difficult task—what with the magnitude of the calamity, the limited resources at their command, the dishonesty of some upon whom they have to depend for service, and the difficulties arising from the ignorance, helplessness, and prejudices of the people themselves, it must be all but impossible for conscientious, humane men to bear the strain.

Tuesday, 25th June.—The matter of exchange still gives us trouble. We have tried to-day many, both money changers and large farmers, but even in the cities the men failed to get money. To-night I have sent men with fourteen shoes of silver to the Canal to exchange it there for grain, which is promised for to-morrow.

Wednesday, 26th June.—Begun work at last. Grain not having come in, we relieved three villages with such cash as could be collected, spending in all about Tls. 100. The villages sent to-day were in a sad state. One was three-fourths in ruins. Fever was raging in all. A good many of the disgusting cases of general swelling, owing to the weeds universally eaten, were seen, and many others spoke of having passed that stage. It is often even more repulsive to look at than the emaciation which succeeds.

Thursday, 27th June.—The heat to-day has been very trying and made our work harder. An instalment of the Kaoliang being to hand, we distributed about 36 *tan* (石) in three villages, besides assisting two others with cash. It is necessary almost

to go from house to house. Even courtyards which from their respectable exterior we sometimes hesitated to enter, were found to contain little but half demolished rooms, whose occupants were starving and had little left but a few farm implements and their land with its just springing crops. Thousands ordinarily well-to-do are in this case, and will have a sore time during the next two months.

Friday, 28th June.—Only three villages have been got through to-day, but they were of considerable size. In one we relieved 169 families, in another 115. The applications for help which come from all quarters are painfully suggestive. Each deputation has the same sad tale to tell. Houses pulled down, whole families died out or disappeared, those remaining dying of want, with no strength even to weed and hoe the crops they have sown; fever everywhere. It makes one's heart sore to refuse any, but I steadily adhere to the resolve not to exceed a radius of about four miles. It is not a question of money only, but of time and strength. The four miles radius I find will include about sixty towns and villages, some of which will now get help for the first time.

Saturday, 29th June.—Having now got grain, I divided my native staff into three parties, and set to work vigorously; previous experience has taught us how best and most quickly to cover the ground, and the men understand their work. Some of the places, moreover, have been smaller, so that more has seemed to be done. In all, fourteen villages have been visited to-day, and over 100 *tan* of grain given. No new remark is called for by the state of the people seen. Not a few whole families were found down with fever. Others were just recovering, and but too likely to perish for lack of any kind of nourishment. I have almost exhausted the case of castor oil I brought with me for use where the weed diet has brought on tumefaction and constipation, and wish I had another. I ought to note the rapid fall in the price of grain during the last day or two. From 1,300 *cash* a *tow*, millet has sunk to 880 *cash*. This is due partly to importation from without, and partly to the fact that wealthy holders in the district, seeing the growing hopes of a good harvest, are bringing out their grain for sale. One cannot but wish that some of these latter might lose pretty heavily.

Sunday, 30th June.—No relief work was done to-day, except that when the religious service at the chapel in Hsiau-chang was over we gave a bowl of boiled-millet to each of the women from outlying villages present. This course was suggested not merely by the exceptional poverty of the time, but by the fact that heavy rain fell all morning, and it seemed cruel to let the poor creatures go away, many of them considerable distances, without some food. Altogether, in spite of the rain, there must have been 300 present. Singularly enough, the religious interest seems to be least apparent in Hsiau-chang itself, although one way or other the place has had more help than any of the surrounding villages. This would seem to indicate that there is some real interest in the Gospel in most of those who do come. But it is needless to say that we feel that the present is not a time when a fair judgment can be formed on such matters. There is little reason to doubt that the large handed charity which foreign liberality has enabled Christian teachers to dispense, has already done much to remove the social disadvantages under which the little band of converts here has laboured, and also by opening the minds of the heathen to make probable the gradual addition of many to their number. There is no mistaking the gratitude of the people, however old superstitions and prejudices may still cling to them. In many a heart seeds of kindness have been sown which will yet bear good fruit.

The rain has come very opportunely, for the crops, especially the weaker kinds, were beginning to suffer.

Monday, 1st July.—A busy day; though the results may be told in a single line; the relief of fifteen villages, or over 1,000 families at the cost of some 100 *tan* of grain.

Tuesday, 2nd July.—Relieved to-day 928 families in eleven villages, one being the market town of Siau-chang itself. I think I never saw such nests of fever-stricken people as we have met to-day. There were two or three spots where nearly every person in a circuit of a score of houses seemed to be down. In one family of eighteen, nearly all adults, only three were able to move about, and even they had plainly had the plague. Several very pitiful cases of orphanhood also struck me specially. One, a boy of ten, another a girl of seven or eight. Widows and solitary survivors of once large families are common enough, but to see amid the ruins of a house a poor skeleton child, is a sight to touch the coldest heart.

Wednesday, 3rd July.—The work to-day was scattered, and trouble arose out of the attempts of the grain dealers to palm off very bad millet upon our men. Still we finished five more villages, including one market town, where the people seem to have been specially demonstrative in their gratitude. The defaulting grain-dealer professes that he has been duped by the persons from whom he purchased, and offers five *tan* of millet as an atonement for the fault. As there seems reason to believe his story, and the man is evidently frightened if not truly penitent, I have pardoned him on these terms. Deputations with small presents and scrolls conveying their thanks are constantly coming in from the places visited, as also entreaties to go to new places.

I am glad to see a considerable improvement in the look of the crops as compared with a week since.

Thursday, 4th July.—Left this afternoon for Tientsin, there being no further need for my personal superintendence. I find that up to this date we have upon this journey relieved 63 villages and market towns, to which must be added partial help given to three places in other districts, one being the village of Páu-tswang in Wu-yih-hien, to which aid was promised on our way down. On inspection I found it a truly miserable spot, more than half in ruins and full of typhus. We divided 43,000 *cash* among seventy-four families.

The return journey calls for no remark, except that I was glad to see a manifest improvement along the whole line in the appearance of the crops. Even in Hien-hien a good deal of hoeing had been done, and now rain is all that is needful to secure an exceptionally good harvest. Humanly speaking, everything hangs upon the rainfall of this month. Should it fail or locusts again scourge the land, it is hardly too much to say that it will be of little moment to the wretched peasantry of this part of Chihli whether there is a harvest next year or not.

Correspondence.

THE CHEFOO SCHOONER "NELLIE."

The following letter has been kindly handed to us by Mr. W. H. Tapp, H.M.'s Registrar of Shipping (to whom it was addressed), for publication:—

Wladivostock, 21st June, 1878.

DEAR SIR,—Having read in one of the China papers a short extract from the log of the schooner *Nellie*, it might interest you to hear some further particulars relative to that unfortunate affair. The *Nellie* arrived here from Chefoo in October, 1875. Brown and Thompson on their arrival came to me and said that they had built the schooner in the hope that I would fit them

out with provisions and goods, as they had heard that a good thing was to be made on Chantar island. I told them that it was much too late for such a small craft to go North, but that if they would remain over the winter I would find them some employment and give them what they required the following year. This they agreed to, and being both handy men, they had good employment as sail-makers in the Government Yard here. Early in August, 1876, I fitted them out for the voyage to Chantar, sending them two Chinese who said they understood trapping.

The object of the voyage was to trade along the coast for fables, and to trap them on the island during the winter, for which purpose I advised them to take a few natives from the mainland, either Toon-goose or Giliaks. This they appear not to have done. They took but little fresh provisions with them, as they were told that deer were very plentiful on the island, I think it only right that H.B.M.'s Consul should make some enquiries as to what has become of the proceeds of the schooner and cargo, which I am informed have been sold by the Russian authorities. I know for certain that my accounts, &c., were found with the schooner's papers, but no notification was given to me relative to the sale of the boat and cargo, neither was I informed of the disastrous ending of the affair.

I am, dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Geo. P. DENBIGH.

Law Reports.

H.M.'S SUPREME COURT.

Shanghai, 10th July.
Before G. FRENCH, Esq., Chief Judge.
In Bankruptcy.

Re EDWARD JENNER HOGG.

Mr. ROBINSON appeared for the Trustee and Petitioning Creditors.

Mr. WAINEWRIGHT was present on behalf of the Bankrupt.

The public examination of the Bankrupt, adjourned from the 2nd inst., was resumed to-day.

Mr. ROBINSON said during the adjournment, some letters had been discovered which threw some light on Mrs. Charlotte Hogg's mortgage, and, therefore, in the first place, he would ask a few questions in reference to them, and then pass on to the alleged tenancy of the Chaou-fong property by the bankrupt.

The further examination of the BANKRUPT was then resumed as follows:—Since the last adjournment I have seen a letter dated 1st May, 1869, from Mr. Herbert Hogg to Messrs. Hogg Brothers, in which Mr. Herbert Hogg says that he had assigned to his mother the sum of £2,500, as part of the sum of Tls. 9,471.81 due to him and secured by mortgage upon lot 791, etc. The blanks in the letter which is now produced, are filled in by Messrs. Walters and Gush, of London, who are the professional advisers to all the family. At the same time I received another letter, dated May, 1869, addressed to Hogg Brothers, and signed by my mother Mrs. C. Hogg. Those two letters were enclosed to Hogg Brothers in a letter from Messrs. Walters and Gush, dated 29th June, 1869. In the letter from Walters and Gush they explained that Mrs. C. Hogg's debt for £2,500 was to be made a first charge on the property, and the balance a second charge in favour of Mr. Herbert Hogg. I do not remember having seen the deed referred to in Mr. Herbert Hogg's letter, as dated the 1st May, 1869. I do not know for what consideration Mr. Herbert Hogg assigned the £2,500 to Mrs. C. Hogg. I have not found the power of attorney under which I cancelled Mr. Herbert Hogg's mortgage. I have searched for it but cannot find it. I cannot say where it is. It may be filed in the Consulate. (Mr. Allen of H.B.M.'s Consulate afterwards stated that search had been made and no such Power of

Attorney to Mr. E. J. Hogg was filed in the Consulate.) I cannot explain why a mortgage to Mr. Herbert Hogg for Tls. 9,471.81 is not registered. The mortgage registered to him is for Tls. 6,000. I cannot explain why it appears only for Tls. 6,000 instead of Tls. 9,471.81. I carried out the above arrangement in conjunction with my brother James Hogg. At the time I received the letters from Mr. Herbert Hogg, Mrs. Charlotte Hogg, and Messrs. Walters and Gush, I probably had the mortgage deed to Mr. Herbert Hogg in my possession. I don't know where it is now. I presume I parted with it at the time the new mortgage was made, if I had it then. It is quite possible that Mr. Herbert Hogg himself had it. I really do not know whether I had the deed when I received the above letters or not. I believe there was more than one mortgage to Mr. Herbert Hogg. I think there were two. The mortgages were made by my brother James Hogg. I don't know the amount of the mortgages. I cannot say whether more than one mortgage was registered. If only one is registered I cannot explain for the non-registration of the other. Messrs. Walters and Gush seem to have been under the impression, from the letter now produced, that there was only one mortgage. Mr. Herbert Hogg possibly took away his mortgages when he left here. I don't remember at this moment when he went away. I have no recollection of his mortgage deeds being sent to England. In the letter now produced, dated 16th December, 1869, the existing mortgage is spoken of. Probably then there was only one mortgage. I cannot speak positively on these matters, it is so long ago. The instructions given in that letter of the 16th December were carried out. The reason I did not register a second charge in favour of Mr. Herbert Hogg was probably because I remitted the money home in cash. If I did remit to him, the amount would be the difference between Tls. 8,333 and Tls. 9,471. The amount may have been paid in other ways than by a remittance.

MR. ROBINSON—Now, I ask you, have you or have you not seen the mortgage to Mr. Herbert Hogg in the possession of some one in Shanghai, this year?

BANKRUPT—I have seen some deeds which I believe to be those to which you refer. I saw them in Mr. Wainwright's possession.

MR. ROBINSON asked Mr. Wainwright to produce the deeds.

MR. WAINWRIGHT objected to produce them. In giving that answer he said he was not acting as the solicitor for the bankrupt.

BANKRUPT continued—Mr. Herbert Hogg is dead. He died either at the end of 1872 or in the early part of 1873. He died in Australia, and left a widow. She is still alive. I don't remember why I paid the £250 out of the mortgage to Mr. William Hogg to Mr. Holder Hogg. No doubt it was money owing to Mr. Herbert Hogg. Possibly now you suggest it, it was part of the difference between Tls. 8,333 and Tls. 9,471. If that is so, Mr. Herbert Hogg's balance was outstanding from 1869 to 1873. I cannot at this moment say why I did not register a second charge in favour of Mr. Herbert Hogg.

MR. ROBINSON said he had now finished with that branch of his examination, and would now proceed to deal with the Chau-foong property of which, it was asserted, the bankrupt was the tenant.

BANKRUPT continued—At my first meeting of creditors I handed in a statement of my affairs. In that statement Mr. William Hogg is put down as a creditor for Tls. 3,750, for rent to the 31st December, 1877, in respect to the whole of the Chau-foong property. The first meeting of creditors under the bankruptcy, was held on the 10th May, 1878. I don't know whether the Tls. 3,750 is the exact sum that was due, but it is something about that amount. It was due for the premises 24, Kiangse Road, the house 18, Nanking Road, and the house 18a, Nanking Road, and a passage. I forget the period for which the Tls. 3,750 is due, but I can calculate it.

MR. ROBINSON suggested that this would be a convenient point to adjourn for tiffin, and bankrupt could make his calculation during the adjournment.

HIS LORDSHIP acquiesced, and the Court adjourned accordingly.

On recurring in the afternoon, BANKRUPT said—The amount of Tls. 3,750, down in the statement of my affairs to my creditors, is

slightly incorrect. The statement was made when I had imperfect data. A certain arrangement for rent was made, and a portion of that rent was paid in account with Mr. William Hogg from money received by him on my account. Having since received his accounts, the exact amount due him is, as I make it, £1,079 18s. 6d., and not Tls. 3,750. The difference is very small. This amount of £1,079 18s. 6d. is due for the period from the 11th September, 1876, to 31st December, 1877; or I should add, that if the fact of Mr. William Hogg having entered into receipt of a portion of the sub-rents, operated as a surrender of part of the property for which I paid him rent, then the rent due for 1877 would be reduced by £33 4s. 8d. I think I received Mr. William Hogg's account in April last. I forget whether I had received it when my first meeting of creditors was held on the 8th April, under the liquidation. I must have seen it before my first meeting of creditors, under the bankruptcy, which was held on the 10th May, but I had not gone into it then. It was a rough idea that I owed Tls. 3,750 for rent. On the 30th June, 1877, I do not know that there was £200 due for interest to Mrs. William Hogg's trustees on the mortgage of the Chau-foong property for £5,000. I had nothing to do with Mrs. William Hogg's trustees. I cannot tell whether £200 was due to her for interest on the 31st December, 1877, because I had nothing to do with the mortgage. On the 30th June, 1877, there was more due to Mr. William Hogg than £200, but it was not for interest on his £4,000. I believe there was not £20 due to him for interest on arrears of interest due for the year June 1874-75. There was no sum due by me to Mr. William Hogg on the 30th June, 1877, for interest on a loan of £300. On the 31st December, 1877, there was more money due than the items you have stated to Mr. William Hogg, but it was not for interest. Messrs. Walters and Gush are Mr. William Hogg's solicitors. In 1862, Chau-foong property belonged to Mr. James Hogg. In 1862 he mortgaged it to the Trustees of Mrs. William Hogg for £5,000 and interest at 8 per cent. I do not know whether that mortgage is subsisting now. I have not heard that it has been paid off. I last heard that it was on foot about 1874. I imagine it is on foot now, but I don't know. I am not one of the trustees, and have never been. This letter produced is from my brother William Hogg. It is dated 7th February, 1878.—(extracts from letter read, referring to the mortgage to Mrs. W. Hogg's Trustees)—In 1870, Hogg Brothers were in difficulties, and William Hogg purchased the equity of redemption of the Chau-foong property for £4,000, subject to the mortgage of £5,000 to his wife's trustees. His object in buying that property was to enable Hogg Brothers to pay Messrs. Gledstanee & Co. a certain sum of money. On the 27th September, 1870, deeds conveying the equity of redemption were sent out by Messrs. Walters and Gush for execution by myself and my brother James Hogg. Hogg Brothers did not promise to pay Mr. William Hogg ten per cent. interest on his outlay of £4,000 for buying the equity of redemption in Chau-foong property. After the purchase by Mr. William Hogg of the equity of redemption, Hogg Brothers did not continue to remit interest to Mrs. William Hogg's trustees on her mortgage of £5,000; nor did we remit £400 per annum to Mr. William Hogg, as interest on his £4,000 purchase money. Mr. William Hogg did not advance £300 for alterations to the property in 1875, but he paid £300 for alterations at that time. I did not thenceforward credit him with, and remit to him, interest on that sum of £300; I paid him an increased rental. The paper now shown to me is an extract from my books, and is a correct statement of all money remitted. I am not aware of any other entry in my books relating to the mortgage of £5,000 to Mrs. William Hogg's trustees, or to the £4,000 paid by William Hogg for the equity of redemption on the Chau-foong property. None of the remittances from July, 1869, to 31st December, 1876, speak of the money as being for rent. It is not called by the name of rent, but there are letters during that period which call it rent.

MR. ROBINSON attached great importance to the fact that all the remittances on account

of Chau-foong property were, on the face of them, for interest and not for rent.

HIS LORDSHIP asked when the word rent was used.

MR. ROBINSON replied that it did not appear in any letter or entry of the bankrupt's. Mr. William Hogg occasionally used the word rent, but the bankrupt had apparently ignored it in preference of the term interest.

MR. WAINWRIGHT pointed out a letter of the bankrupt's dated 19th October, 1876, in which the word rent was used.

BANKRUPT resumed—It is a fact that no remittances were made by me either to Mrs. William Hogg's trustees or to Mr. William Hogg from June 30th, 1874, to June 30th, 1875. I became tenant of the Chau-foong property to Mr. William Hogg on the 1st January, 1874. It was a yearly tenancy, at a rental of £800. It was for the whole of the Chau-foong property, comprising 24, Kiangse Road, the house No. 18, Nanking Road, and the house No. 18a, Nanking Road. Hogg Brothers occupied the premises previous to 1st January, 1874. They were the tenants of Mr. William Hogg at a rental of £800 a year. Hogg Brothers became tenants on the 1st April, 1871, and they paid rent up to the end of 1873. The rent was calculated at eight per cent. on the £5,000 mortgage to Mrs. William Hogg, and ten per cent. on the £4,000 purchase money of Mr. William Hogg. There was a short remittance of £100 for rent by Hogg Brothers for the quarter from the 1st April to the 30th June, 1871. My half of that £100 is debited in my accounts with Mr. William Hogg. I suppose James Hogg has paid his half. I am almost certain he must have paid. My agreement with William Hogg, when I became tenant of the Chau-foong property, was that I should rent the property from him at £800 a year, and that if any alterations or improvements were required I should pay 10 per cent. on whatever they were to cost. That agreement was come to in England sometime before I left there in 1873. It was after I had borrowed the £2,500 from him. As a trader, with the obligations I have already described, I willingly incurred the responsibility of £800 a year for the Chau-foong property. My books show that I have lost about Tls. 5,427 on the property during the last three years. That sum represented my rent for three years.

MR. ROBINSON—Then, if your statement is correct, on the 1st January, 1874, James Hogg, as the mortgagor, was liable for £400 a year on the mortgage to Mrs. William Hogg's trustees, and you were liable to pay £800 a year for rent?

BANKRUPT understood that when William Hogg purchased the equity of redemption, the property became his.

HIS LORDSHIP pointed out that the equity of redemption was bought subject to the mortgage, and what Mr. Robinson had said was apparently right.

BANKRUPT said he did not think James Hogg had paid anything. He then continued—I made up a profit and loss account at the end of each year. There are no entries in those accounts debiting me with rent of Chau-foong. There are no letters or anything in writing defining my tenancy under William Hogg. He did not levy a distress for the rent I failed to pay for the year ending June, 1875. That short remittance was treated by me as a separate affair. I don't know how it was treated by Mr. William Hogg, but he made no objection to my treating it as a separate transaction. When I recommenced to remit, I signed a letter to W. Hogg dated the 31st December, 1875, in which I stated that I was remitting to him £230, viz., interest for six months ending this date on £5,000 at 8 per cent. annuum, £200; interest on amount due 31st December, 1874, still outstanding, £20, and interest due 30th June, 1875 (still outstanding) £10. And, further, that I was remitting "Account Chau-foong lot interest thereon" £70 and £160, viz., interest for six months ending this date on £4,000 at 10 per cent. annuum, unpaid interest due 31st Dec., 1874, £20, ditto 30th June, 1875, £10. In answer to the letter of 31st December, 1875, I received a reply dated 17th August, 1876, from William Hogg, in which is a statement that the arrangement for rental was based on the interest on outlay, namely on Mrs. William Hogg's mortgage of £5,000, 8 per cent., and on William Hogg's purchase money of £4,000, 10 per cent. I have not a single receipt for the rent of the Chau-foong

property. I was not certain until late in 1877 that I should be unable to meet my engagements. I was not certain in August, because silk might have improved. The first bill became due in July, but the bank agreed to hold it over. If silk had improved in price to the amount of six shillings a pound, or about twenty-five per cent., I should have been able to meet my engagements. As a matter of fact, when the bills were coming due, I consulted with my solicitors in London, Messrs. Walters and Gush, as to what I should do in case my creditors threatened me with proceedings in bankruptcy. It was about the time the first bill became due that I consulted them, so at that time Messrs. Walters and Gush were aware of Mr. H. J. Holder Hogg's inability to meet his engagements, and the probabilities of my being in the same position. Mr. William Hogg was equally aware of our positions. Mr. A. Burman acted as my attorney while I was absent from Shanghai, both as regards the management of my own private business and of the properties for which I was the agent. I remember writing a letter to Mr. Burman. This is the letter now produced. The letter was read, as follows:—

"London, 20th August.—My Dear BURMAN,—You are aware that I am behind-hand with my rent to William Hogg, and he, as landlord, has therefore a claim on the furniture in the house I occupy in respect thereto. He has, therefore, requested me to write to instruct you to protect his interests in case of need. Of course you will understand that it is not desirable to attract public attention in this way, if not necessary, or sooner than necessary. You will, however, be careful that William Hogg is protected under his proper rights, and you will have to act as you are legally advised. If, in consequence of my present financial difficulties, any creditors should attempt to take such steps as should force on me bankruptcy or tantamount thereto, you may be compelled to act on William Hogg's requirements sooner than would be otherwise necessary.

"My lawyer here advises me that a creditor intending to force me into bankruptcy would first leave the necessary papers at my offices in Shanghai, and that then three weeks must elapse before a meeting for adjudicating; and that thus you would have that period during which to protect William Hogg. But, as I have said, you had better act under advice on the spot in case of need. I know that distraint can be managed very quietly in Shanghai, that is with respect to the person in charge, but I think registry in the Court is necessary, and that is sure to be public, so I hope the step may not be required.—Yours faithfully, E. J. Hogg."

Walters and Gush are the lawyers referred to in that letter. The question of distress or no distress was not practically left to myself; far from it, but I hoped it would not be necessary. In the letter just read I intended to convey the instruction that if my creditors took no steps, a distress should not be levied. I hoped that would be the case. I returned to Shanghai in November of last year. At that time no steps had been taken by my creditors to force me into bankruptcy, and no distress on the furniture had been levied. In the early part of December the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris threatened to make me a bankrupt, and in consequence I filed a petition for liquidation. That was on or about the 14th December. At that time no distress had been levied to protect Mr. William Hogg. The 8th April, 1878, was fixed as the day for the first meeting of my creditors under the petition I filed. The distress was made on the 5th April. Mr. R. C. Brown levied it in the capacity, I suppose, of agent or attorney for Mr. William Hogg. I think Mr. Brown commenced to act in that capacity in January last. I don't know that I asked him for his authority to distrain, nor do I know whether he produced any authority or not. I presume he had proper authority, or he would not have acted as he did. I only presume he had authority to distrain; I don't know positively whether he had or not. He distrained for one year's rent, namely £830. I don't know for which year's rent he distrained. I admitted that rent was due. I knew then that William Hogg had instructed Mr. Burman to remit to him some of the sub-rents, and that he had done so. I believe sub-rents for October,

November, and December, were remitted, amounting to Tls. 425.

The Court then adjourned.

11th July.

The public examination of the Bankrupt was resumed to-day.

BANKRUPT deposed.—In the year 1876 I remitted £830 to Mr. William Hogg for what I call the rent of the Chaou-fong property for that year. There were two remittances, one made in June, 1876, and the other in December, 1876. I am not aware that James Hogg in 1877 was liable to pay £400 a year in respect of Chaou-fong, for the year 1877, as interest on Mrs. William Hogg's mortgage of £5,000. Hogg Brothers paid rent for the Chaou-fong property up to the end of 1873. They ceased business in June, 1873. The reason they paid the rent to the end of the year was because their affairs were not settled, and it was thought fair that they should do so. That was by arrangement with my brother James Hogg. The furniture distrained upon was sold on the 24th April last. Mr. Robert Francis, of this port, bought the bulk of it; he purchased to the extent of Tls. 2,803.35. I suggested to Mr. Francis that he should buy the furniture, and Mr. R. C. Brown, as the agent for William Hogg, re-purchased it from Mr. Francis. That furniture, so bought and resold by Mr. Francis, is now on the premises 24, Kiangse Road. I myself am now using it temporarily. I believe I am not still the tenant of the whole of the Chaou-fong property. I am stopping in the house 24, Kiangse Road, but am prepared to leave as soon as the premises are let. I don't know my legal position at all. I am so mixed up that to tell you the truth I don't know who I am or what I am. I do not know whether I consider myself liable to pay rent or not.

By His LORDSHIP.—It is not with the permission of William Hogg or the reverse that I am staying in the house. William Hogg knows I am there; but at the same time the house is advertised to be let. I am certainly in occupation, but if I was asked to pay rent I should say I had no money; and if I was asked to leave I should do so.

By Mr. ROBINSON.—I do not know whether I consider William Hogg to be my landlord or not. I cannot say what I consider. He has been my landlord, but I should say he ceased to be such at the end of 1877. Mr. William Hogg has been in receipt of the sub-rents of the Chaou-fong property since October, 1877. I have received the notice now produced to deliver up possession of the whole of Chaou-fong property, from Mr. R. C. Brown, as the agent of William Hogg (notice read.) I do not know that Mr. R. C. Brown has taken possession of the Chaou-fong property; he is there, but I don't know whether he is legally in possession.

Mr. ROBINSON read from Mr. R. C. Brown's evidence to the effect that bankrupt permitted Mr. Brown to take possession on the 11th January.

BANKRUPT said Mr. Brown has had his office at 24, Kiangse Road since the 11th January last, but he has not lived there. He continued—Mr. Brown has also been collecting the sub-rents from the 11th January until now, as the agent of Mr. William Hogg. Mr. R. C. Brown has advertised the property to let. He did not advertise the premises for me. He acted as agent for William Hogg. I believe there has been an application to take 24, Kiangse Road, at Tls. 100 per month. Several people have been to see the premises, but there has been no positive offer to rent them. Either James Hogg or Hogg Brothers remitted to Mrs. William Hogg's trustees the interest on the £5,000 mortgage on the Chaou-fong property from 1862 to 1869. I don't know, as a matter of fact, that Mrs. Herbert Hogg received the £250 I paid Mr. H. J. Holder Hogg out of the £2,500 I borrowed from William Hogg in 1873; but I have no doubt the money has been handed to her. Lot 182b., known as the Marble Arch property, now belongs to James Hogg and myself. We acquired it about 1861 or 1862. It never belonged to me alone. In 1862 it was mortgaged to Mrs. William Hogg's trustees for £6,000. The mortgage is dated 9th June, 1862. Hogg Brothers received the £6,000 then advanced for the business purposes of the firm. The reason my name only appears on the mortgage, as the mortgagor, is because the property is only registered in my name. My brother

James, who is entitled to half of it, has been content to leave it solely in my name for all these years. I forget how the property was paid for in the first instance. I forget also the amount that was paid for it. I think it was paid for in equal moieties out of our joint moneys. I forget why it was registered in my name only. The property was bought from a foreigner—Mr. Bowman. I do not remember whether there was any conveyance from him. He was a merchant in Shanghai. My brother James Hogg negotiated the purchase, and he agreed as to the amount of the purchase money. Nevertheless he registered the property in my sole name. I do not know why this was done; we trusted each other very much in those days. The property has remained in my sole name up to the present time. When the property was mortgaged for £6,000 to Mrs. William Hogg's trustees, I believe the trustees knew that it belonged to Mr. James Hogg and myself. While I was in London in 1877, I obtained a second charge on this property from my brother Capel William Hogg for £1,000 in cash, and to indemnify him in respect of a guarantee for £500 given by him to Walters and Gush for law costs. At that time Mr. Capel Wilson Hogg knew of my possible difficulties. I told him that probably I should be in a position of great difficulty if the silk market did not advance. In my mortgage to him I believe I described myself as the sole owner of the property. I only received £500 from Capel Wilson Hogg in respect of the mortgage. I have been told by Capel Wilson Hogg that he had paid my brother James Hogg £500 also. I gave a receipt to Capel W. Hogg for this £500. It was on the 29th June I gave the receipt, but did not touch the money. I gave the receipt for money I did not receive because the mortgage was made in my name. I suppose I have made myself responsible for £1,000, whereas I have only received £500. This I did at a time when there was a probability that I should fail in business. I have no particulars of the costs guaranteed by Capel W. Hogg in the mortgage to Messrs. Walters and Gush. I don't think I have ever applied to them for a bill of costs. I took it for granted that the amount might be as much as £500 because there has been a bill running for many years on my own account and on James Hogg's account also. I guaranteed James Hogg's costs because he was interested with me in the property. Among other items, I do not think Walters and Gush have been paid their charges in respect of the dissolution of the partnership of Hogg Brothers in 1873. They have delivered no bill of costs between then and now. I cannot just at this moment remember any other important business for which they have not been paid. Mr. Capel W. Hogg has not paid any sum to Walters and Gush for costs that I am aware of. In my statement of affairs to my creditors Mr. Capel W. Hogg is put down as a creditor for Tls. 5,625. This is intended to represent the consideration for the mortgage of 9th June. I don't know why I did not add in the statement that half of this was owing by my brother James Hogg. The falling off in the rents of the Marble Arch property is owing to the bad condition the property is in. I have collected the rents and made deductions for repairs. The inclement weather of last winter greatly depreciated the property. It is an old property, and wants nearly rebuilding. The rents for 1877 were Tls. 2,800, and this year they are estimated to produce Tls. 2,580, based on the way in which the proceeds have been running for the first four months. The interest on Mr. William Hogg's mortgage of £2,500 on lots 61 and 62, at 12 per cent., is in arrear for nearly two years. The annual interest in respect thereto is £300. The property is leasehold, and the term expires in October, 1882. I should say Tls. 2,300 is due to the present time for arrears to the landlord for rent. In November next there will be another payment of Tls. 2,000 more due him, but against that there are the rents. By the 1st November next the Tls. 2,300 will be reduced by something like Tls. 1,000, and assuming the income to be Tls. 2,500 for the year ending 1st November, 1879, there will then only be arrears to the amount of Tls. 800. I took a lease from Mr. Cushman for lot 278, in my own name, in January, 1877, and I sub-leased it to a Chinaman named Sang-kee for five years, for \$200 per

Chinese month. Although I appear as the renter from Cushman of the property, and as the grantor of a sub-lease to the Chinaman, all entries in relation to the property are made in books in which the accounts of William Hogg are kept. William Hogg has the beneficial interest in the property; I have none. He pays Tls. 1,000 a year for it, payable quarterly, in advance. I sub-let it to Sang-kee for \$200 per Chinese month, and at the same time I bound the tenant to lay out Tls. 2,250 in the erection of a Chinese Theatre and other buildings. I have not a shadow of interest in that property myself. My brother William Hogg has taken no steps to have his legal title put in proper shape. Either Mr. R. C. Brown or Mr. Wainwright has the lease now, I think.

The COURT then adjourned until the following Tuesday.

16th July.

The public examination of the bankrupt, adjourned from the 11th inst., was resumed this morning.

BANKRUPT deposed—Among the property included in the securities given by me is what is called a Fives Court share. It is an eleventh interest in a plot of ground at the corner of the Nanking and Honan Roads, measuring about *now* 3.863, and the Chinese houses and other buildings standing thereon. There are nine co-proprietors altogether, namely, Jardine, Matheson & Co., (who own three shares); A. J. Young, W. R. Adamson, E. Deacon, R. O. Major, W. Hutchison, W. H. Vacher, Mrs. Clara Hogg's trustees, and myself. I believe all those persons to be still alive. They are all now absent from Shanghai with the exception of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. and myself. I acted as the agent for the whole property up to December, 1877, and collected all the rents. The gross rental is about Tls. 2,900 per annum. The net rental, as per share, was Tls. 241 in 1874, Tls. 254 in 1875, Tls. 236 in 1876, and Tls. 212 in 1877. A part of the property is let on lease, namely, the Bowling Alley and the Fives Court. There is no formal lease, only letters between the respective secretaries and myself as secretary for the proprietors. The Chinese houses on the property are at monthly rentals. There are no agreements with the tenants; the houses are simply let from time to time by me. My share in the property was given to me by my brother William Hogg before I came out to China in 1856. I paid nothing for it. It was worth nothing then. At that time there were no Chinese houses on the land capable of being let. They have all been built since. The Bowling Alley was in existence in 1857. I first acted as secretary in 1861 or 1862. John Maclean acted before I did. When I became secretary the Bowling Alley was paying rent, and the Fives Court also. I don't know how my brother James (the share now held by Mrs. Clara Hogg's Trustees) acquired his share. I cannot tell you at this moment how any of the proprietors acquired their interest in the property, although I have been secretary since 1861 or 1862. I was appointed secretary at a meeting of the proprietors. I have no evidence of my title to a share in the property, except in the books of the proprietors. I know I am down in the books as a proprietor, and in them also appears a notice that I had mortgaged my share to William Hogg as one of the securities for his loan of £2,500. The entry was inserted about the time the mortgage was completed. In or about September, 1874, I deposited among other securities at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank two shares in the Union Insurance Company of Canton and one share in the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company. Those shares remained in the Bank from that time until my proposed liquidation in 1877. I have reason to think that in the middle of 1877 those shares were transferred by my attorney into the name of the manager of the Bank. They were deposited in view of the event of my over-drawing my current account with the Bank. When I deposited them I wrote this letter, dated 2nd, December, 1874, stating the object of the deposit of the shares. I have in no way altered the agreement come to in that letter. The shares were security in the event of my possible overdraft of my current account, and I do not know at this moment that they have been hypothecated to the Bank. On the 14th December, 1877, I had a debit balance of Tls. 1,086.77. I have not

altered that balance in any way—neither drawn money out nor paid money in—and the Bank had the shares as security for it. Since then the Bank has sold the shares, and applied the proceeds to my general indebtedness. The shares realised Tls. 2,955.67 over and above my debit balance of Tls. 1,086.77, and this surplus they have applied to other indebtedness of mine. The application of the money in that way was done without my assent. My assent was never asked. My father Mr. Henry Hogg is not alive. He died in 1864, in England. He left a will, which was proved in London. Mr. Henry Hogg was one of the original trustees of Lot 182B. I had both a legacy and a reversionary interest left me under his will. I have not a copy of the will. I borrowed from my father on the 1st January, 1861, £10,000 at five per cent. interest, and I paid interest on the amount up to the time of his death in 1864. I have paid nothing since. The estate has since divided something over £7,000 to each of my father's eight children, and there remains a jointure of £500 a year to my mother, so there is not much chance of my getting more. I gave no security for the £10,000; only a letter acknowledging receipt. I did not receive my share of £7,000 under my father's estate. I had already got it in the £10,000 loan, and am really indebted to the estate in something like £3,000. I don't know the property on which my mother's jointure is secured. I believe I am entitled to an eighth of it. There were eight children to divide the estate. The executors were Joseph Beard and William Hogg. They are both alive now. The share I was to receive under the will was set off against the debt of £10,000 I owed my father. There has been no release to the executors so far as I know. I have not executed a release myself. The executors have never claimed anything from me. I do not know whether there is any mention of my debt of £10,000 in the will. From 1874 to 1877, I acted as the agent of William Hogg for all his properties here. The gross rentals of his properties from which I derived income is about Tls. 13,000 a year. I also acted for the mortgagees of all the properties which belonged to my brother James and myself. I remitted yearly to Mr. William Hogg and the mortgagees about Tls. 23,000. Chaou-fong has been occupied by Hogg Brothers and myself since 1862 down to the present time. During the whole of that time Hogg Brothers and myself managed the property and collected the rents of William Hogg. I last saw James Hogg either in London or at Congleton, about August, 1877. I have not heard from him since I left England. I believe he is now living near Congleton. I have not a single receipt for interest on the mortgages to Mrs. Charlotte Hogg, Mrs. William Hogg's trustees, Mr. William Hogg and Mr. Capel W. Hogg. With the exception of the proceeds of the five shares in the Soochow Creek Bridge I have not paid off a shilling of any of the mortgages. There are considerable arrears of interest on the mortgages to Mrs. Charlotte Hogg and Mr. William Hogg. The document now produced contains answers to questions previously put to me, in my own handwriting.

Mr. ROBINSON said this concluded his examination, and the Court adjourned for tiffin.

Upon resuming,

Mr. WAINWRIGHT said he should first deal with the matter of the so-called old debts the Bankrupt had when he commenced to trade on his own account on the 1st December, 1873, namely, the debts of the firm of Hogg Brothers to Messrs. Collicie and Company of Tls. 700, Messrs. Higginbotham and Beard in the sum of Tls. 7,000, Messrs. C. P. Henderson and Co. in the sum of Tls. 23,000, and the debt to Mrs. Charlotte Hogg for arrears of interest amounting to £1,160. He would commence with the debt to Messrs. C. P. Henderson and Co.

BANKRUPT, in answer to Mr. Wainwright, deposed—Before I commenced business on my own account, I had some communication with Messrs. C. P. Henderson and Co. on the subject of the debt then owing them. I had an interview with Mr. C. P. Henderson in August, 1873. The interview took place in London, and I have here a note of what passed between us. The note was made by myself immediately after the interview, and Mr. Henderson has seen it. The

note was not specially made; it is a copy of part of a letter to my brother William Hogg, written by me on the same day the interview took place. The note of the interview was then read as follows:—"C. P. Henderson & Co. I had an interview with him this morning. I told him I wished to see him about the state of our affairs, which I regretted were turning out very unsatisfactory; that, in fact, we could not meet our debts; that at Christmas last we could, and if that silk had been sold then, we should have done so, but he knew the loss of it, and tea had also gone against us, and that I had found it necessary to face the position seriously, and I had come to lay it before him. I then produced the enclosed account and explained it to him, saying that the Tls. 5,000 might turn out more than that amount. He was surprised that the state of our affairs was so satisfactory as it is, and said 'after all the amount due to him £4,000 was not large, and that he should not trouble us about it; 'let it run on and work it off.' I said I did not see how I could go on burdened with a debt, etc., etc. I told him that what I had simply to propose was that he should take Tls. 5,000 against the debt to him and everything further that came from the goods. He reiterated that the best plan was to let the debt stand over, and that if he were me he would not really ask for a compromise on such a small amount, that he would work it off, that times looked like being good, and no doubt I should accomplish it. I said 'supposing times were bad, what then?' Returning to the balance sheet I pointed out the amounts due to Higginbotham and Beard, and that if we were compelled to liquidate officially, they would come in and swamp us, etc. In the end he said he could do nothing without consulting Ross. C. P. H. said our accounts were much better than some others in China, and that other people were content to let the debt stand over as he proposed to me."—That is a true account of what passed, and the result of the interview was that I commenced in business on my own account. Mr. C. P. Henderson at the time knew the true state of my affairs so far as I then knew myself, that is, he knew of my indebtedness to various other people and the amounts. I understood that he was not to press me. The Tls. 5,000 mentioned in the memorandum is the surplus which it was estimated certain piece goods, which were in Shanghai, would realise and which I proposed to hand over to Mr. Henderson in part discharge of his claim. It was then thought our debt would be about £4,000, which was an estimate made from figures we had then and agreed between us, but afterwards the debt proved to be more.

Mr. ROBINSON—In reality, instead of the debt being £4,000 it proved to be £3,000, just double the amount of the estimate.

BANKRUPT continued—When I started in business on my own account, C. P. Henderson did business with me. Mr. H. J. Holder Hogg, Mr. Henderson, and myself did a joint account business in Manchester goods. The goods were bought by Mr. Henderson, who took Mr. H. J. Holder Hogg's acceptances in payment, and then the goods were shipped to me. I remitted the proceeds of the goods home to Mr. H. J. Holder Hogg, who paid the bills for the goods, and then whatever profits or losses there might be were divided. I had, therefore, from time to time large quantities of goods in my possession so shipped to me by Mr. C. P. Henderson. This course of business lasted over a year. The reason it did not continue longer was because Mr. Henderson broke off the connection. I believe he did so, because the old debt proved to be more than he had expected. I presume that was the reason, but I could never quite fathom it. At my first meeting of creditors, under the liquidation, I gave the same explanation of my indebtedness to Messrs. C. P. Henderson and Company; so, therefore, it is nothing new to the trustee, and his legal adviser. With reference to Messrs. Higginbotham and Beard's claim there has also been an arrangement come to. It is recited in the deed dated 24th August, 1870, the deed, I mean, under which Gladstones and Co. gave Hogg Brothers their first release, but there was also a separate deed of even date between James Hogg and myself and Messrs. Higginbotham and Beard. I have not the deed of even date, and do not

exactly know where it is. I think it is in the hands of James Hogg or my lawyers, Messrs. Walters and Gush, but I am not sure.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT then read the recital in the deed of the 24th August, 1870, which set forth that Messrs. Higginbotham and Beard released their claim to any dividend out of the assets of Messrs. Hogg Brothers, but Messrs. Hogg Brothers were still to remain liable to pay the sum of £4,384.19.7, with interest half-yearly at the rate of £3.10 per annum, but the payment of the said sum of £4,384.19.7 was not to be enforced for the period of twelve months, and at the expiration of that time Hogg Brothers were only to pay it, if they were in a position to do so after all debts had been paid that had been incurred since the date of the deed.

BANKRUPT continued—I had produced that deed to the trustee before my examination was commenced. I forgot the exact date when I produced it, but I see the deed itself is endorsed by Mr. Robinson that he received it from Mr. Krauss on the 28th May, 1878. I have received no notice from Messrs. Higginbotham and Beard to pay the debt of £4,384.19.7, or any portion of it. I paid the interest of £3.10, as stipulated in the deed, up to the end of June, 1877. With regard to my debt to Mrs. Charlotte Hogg, my mother, I had also made an arrangement before I entered into business on my own account. She was not to press me for payment, and she would have given up the debt altogether if the others would have done the same. I understood from her that if the other creditors would release their debts she would release her's also. She told me that herself, and I had no reason to apprehend that she would take any proceedings to enforce her claim. I think I have already stated that she has made no application to me for payment. With regard to the debt to Messrs. Alexander Collie & Co. I did not communicate with them before I began business on my own account. I suppose I should have had to pay it if they had insisted on payment. The amount was only £15. 700, and I could have paid it. All the money borrowed on mortgages on the joint properties belonging to James Hogg and myself was borrowed from relations. There were four of these mortgages in all—the first to Mrs. William Hogg's trustees for £6,000, at 10 per cent. interest, dated 6th February, 1862; the second to Mrs. Charlotte Hogg for £2,500, at 10 per cent. interest, dated 1st October, 1869; the third to Mr. William Hogg for £2,500, at 12 per cent. interest, dated 6th August, 1873; and the fourth to Capel W. Hogg for £1,000 in cash and an indemnity of £500, at 10 per cent. interest, dated 9th June, 1877. I went to my relations to borrow money simply because it was easier to get money from them than anybody else; they had money to lend and I wanted money.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—Are every one of these transactions with your relatives bona fide?

BANKRUPT—Yes, every one of them.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—You say each transaction was a bona fide mortgage, and that you received the money?

BANKRUPT—Yes.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—And is there any private or understood arrangement in connection with any one of them that does not appear on the deeds?

BANKRUPT—No.

His LORDSHIP—Was there anything behind them at all?

BANKRUPT—No.

His LORDSHIP—Is each deed then a correct statement of what each of the transactions really was?

BANKRUPT—Yes.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT—Are you quite sure about that?

BANKRUPT—Yes, quite sure.

BANKRUPT continued—Mr. William Hogg did not always credit me in his accounts according to the way in which I remitted the money in my letters; that is he did not always apply the money remitted to him on account of the Chau-foong property according to the instructions conveyed in my letters. I made the remittances for a certain period, and he placed it back to the arrears. When I went into the silk transactions in the beginning of 1877, I was encouraged to go in as heavily as I did by instructions from home. I telegraphed the prices here to England, and received instructions to buy at a certain price.

The state of the market at the time appeared to me to be favourable for transactions in silk, the stocks in hand being generally moderate, and the supply likewise moderate. The market did not open until June. It was the latest opening, I believe, ever known, and it indicated an impression on the part of the Chinese that the market would advance. I don't think there are two opinions as to the causes which depressed the market. One cause was the Turko-Russian War, and another the disturbed condition of France. The best authorities admit that these two causes ruined the silk market of 1877.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT then proceeded to read extracts of the bankrupt's examination on the 2nd July, from the report in the *North-China Daily News*, in reference to the bankrupt's inability to satisfy Mr. Robinson with reference to the transfer of the mortgage from Mr. Herbert Hogg to Mrs. Charlotte Hogg; and then pointed out that on the examination being resumed on the 10th July, Mr. Robinson said certain letters had been "discovered" which threw some light on the matter. Mr. Wainwright having made this explanation,

The BANKRUPT deposed—If the letters you have just referred to had been put into my hands on the 2nd July, I should have been able to explain Mr. Charlotte Hogg's mortgage fully. At that time those letters were in the possession of Mr. Robinson, and had been since the 8th April. I had forgotten such letters were in existence at the moment Mr. Robinson was examining me—he had had them so long.

Mr. ROBINSON said the letters escaped his memory also, and as soon as he found them he produced them.

BANKRUPT continued—The balance due to Mr. Herbert Hogg over and above the amount of Mrs. Charlotte Hogg's mortgage was remitted on the 12th October, 1869, to Mr. William Hogg, for payment to Mr. Herbert Hogg. The amount was £343 18s. 4d., or the equivalent of £1,138.48. I have no doubt Mr. William Hogg paid the money over to Mr. Herbert Hogg. I sent it to Mr. William Hogg because Mr. Herbert Hogg was in Australia at the time, and it was sent by his instructions. Most, if not all, of my remittances to England were made to Mr. William Hogg. That has been the rule for some time past, and it has been done that way because he manages such like matters for the family. I do not recollect distinctly what I did with Mrs. Charlotte Hogg's title deeds. When I went home in 1877 I took deeds belonging to Mr. William Hogg with me, and Mrs. Charlotte Hogg's deeds may have been among them, but I don't remember. The letters dated 31st December, 1875, and 30th June, 1876, to Mr. William Hogg, remitting money are in the handwriting of Mr. Burman, my late book-keeper. The book-keeper for the time being generally wrote the letters and I signed them. The letter to Mr. William Hogg, dated 19th October, 1876, in which appears the heading "Chau-foong rent" is an explanatory letter written by myself. I can give an explanation as to why the word interest has been used in remittances and in the books instead of rent. Before Mr. William Hogg bought the equity of redemption in Chau-foong, Hogg Brothers remitted interest on Mrs. William Hogg's trustees' mortgage of £5,000, and called it interest. When Mr. William Hogg purchased the equity of redemption, I believe we had instructions to continue the remittances to Mrs. William Hogg's trustees, and the balance was remitted to Mr. William Hogg. I think the word interest crept in because the rent was based on interest on the outlay. I cannot account for it in any other way. On the 17th May, 1878, I wrote a letter to the trustees giving a full explanation of the terms of the Chau-foong tenancy by me. The amount of £15,542, as the difference between my payments and receipts on account of the Chau-foong property during the last three years of my tenancy, does not take into account the value of the godown which forms part of the property. I have calculated that godown was worth to me at least £15,000 a year; therefore, my so-called loss on the tenancy would be lessened by £15,000. In reference to the distraint levied on the furniture, I know Mr. Burman had direct instructions to distrain. I produce a letter

from Walters and Gush, dated 31st August, 1877, which authorise him to distrain for a year's rent. The fact of the landlord having distrained was brought to the notice of the creditors at the meeting on the 8th April. Mr. R. C. Brown distrained. I believe he held proper authority because he was Mr. William Hogg's general agent, and I know he had his Power of Attorney. He had taken over Mr. Burman's authority, so far as Mr. Burman could invest him. The furniture distrained belonged to Mr. James Hogg and myself. It was our joint property. It had belonged to us ever since we commenced business, and was paid for out of our joint assets. When we dissolved partnership I agreed to take it over at a valuation. I was to pay my brother James his half share, but I have not paid him anything; and in consequence I presume my brother James had a half share in the furniture when it was distrained upon. The two remittances I made in 1876, on account of Chau-foong, were applied by Mr. William Hogg to the rent in arrear. I know that from the accounts he has rendered me.

The examination was then further adjourned until Thursday morning.

18th July.
The public examination of the Bankrupt, adjourned from the 15th inst., was resumed to-day.

BANKRUPT deposed—The debt to Messrs. Collie & Co. arose out of three-fold ventures for Manchester goods, between Collie & Co., Gledstanee & Co., and Hogg Brothers. There was a loss on the goods, and, in consequence of Gledstanee's failure, we had to pay half their loss as well as the whole of our own. The amount of the indebtedness was estimated originally at £1,700, but it turned out to be about £15,200. On the 15th October, we paid £382, the equivalent of £1,350.72, leaving the balance of about £15,700. The first shipment of goods by Messrs. C. P. Henderson & Co. to me was made in October, 1873, and the last invoice is dated 3rd July, 1874. The last account sales rendered by me was in December, 1874, and the last bill was paid by Mr. H. J. Holder Hogg in January, 1875. The mortgage to Mr. Capel W. Hogg was made for my business and personal necessities. At that time the banks were holding over the silk, and for this reason I did not expose my difficulties. When I made the mortgage, James Hogg wanted money, and having a half share in the property mortgaged, he consented to the mortgage and got £500. The mortgage to Mr. William Hogg comprises other property than the leasehold lots 61 and 62. The fresh lease I took from Mr. Cushney for lot 278 was dated 17th March, 1877, but the term had commenced before that date. The sub-lease granted to Sang-kee is dated 7th January, 1877. I had possession of the property and granted the under-lease before I signed the new lease from Mr. Cushney. I have furnished the trustee and Mr. Robinson with many documents and statements in writing respecting my property and the mortgages, and I have also told them a great deal verbally. I furnished them the particulars about all the mortgages in the middle of February last.

Mr. ROBINSON said he would publicly state that the bankrupt had given the trustee all the information in his power, and if he had had occasion to examine him upon it Mr. Hogg had always been willing to give all the information he could.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT said that Mr. Robinson having made that statement he had nothing more to ask the bankrupt.

BANKRUPT was then re-examined by Mr. Robinson—I have got the statement of my affairs referred to in the note of my interview with Mr. C. P. Henderson in London, in 1873. I will produce it. In that statement the furniture estimated at £15,600 is the furniture now in the house at Chau-foong and a little more. I may have rather over-estimated the value of the furniture at that time. At that time furniture was more valuable than now, and this furniture was also newer then. The result of my interview with Mr. C. P. Henderson was that I understood they were not going to press me. I did not lead him to believe that I would shortly remit to them the sum of £4,000. I remember receiving this letter from Messrs. C. P. Henderson and Co. It is dated 29th July, 1874. The statement in that letter, that it was understood I should remit about £4,000, is most

certainly incorrect. I did not answer that letter myself. It was addressed to me at Shanghai. I sent it to my brother William Hogg and he replied to it, and a great deal has been said about the matter since. The concluding paragraph of the letter that Hogg Brothers had kept back in Shanghai part proceeds of the goods connected with Messrs. C. P. Henderson and Co.'s unpaid balances on Gledstones and Company to the extent of about £2,700 is correct, and it was done with Messrs. C. P. Henderson and Co.'s sanction. From 1874 I knew that Messrs. C. P. Henderson and Co. were large creditors of mine, and that they were dissatisfied with me for not paying them. When I said that my mother Mrs. Charlotte Hogg was willing to release her debt if the other creditors would do the same, I meant Messrs. C. P. Henderson and Co., and Messrs. Higginbotham and Beard as the other creditors. My mother was willing to consent to any arrangement or composition the others would consent to with regard to her debt of £1,160. It was only in regard to that amount, and she would not have given up her mortgage. The £10,000 I borrowed from my father I received in cash in Shanghai, and it was placed in the books of the firm as my share of capital. I cannot produce any account prior to the 14th December, 1877, in which Mr. William Hogg has not credited me according to the manner in which I remitted to him, as he has never sent me an account; and prior to 14th December, 1877, I have no letter from Mr. William Hogg finding fault with the way in which I made the remittances. The instructions I received in the early part of 1877, encouraging me to go into silk transactions, were from H. J. Holder Hogg. One of my most intimate and influential friends declined to buy silk that I offered to them. I do not remember ever having received an acknowledgment from Mr. Herbert Hogg for the remittance of £343.18.4. He would account to Mr. William Hogg. I never read the power of attorney from Mr. William Hogg which is held by Mr. R. C. Brown. I myself held no power of attorney from Mr. William Hogg in relation to the Chau-foung property.

Mr. ROBINSON said he had no more questions to ask the bankrupt at present.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT then inquired whether the bankrupt had passed his public examination, because he wished to do so as soon as he possibly could.

Mr. ROBINSON said he should like a few days to consider before a certificate was granted the bankrupt that he had passed his public examination.

The Court then rose.

July 11th.

HENRY EDWARD BUSH v. THOMAS ADKINS.

Mr. ROBINSON appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. HANNEN appeared for the defendant.

This case was before the Court on the 9th instant, and to-day his Lordship delivered judgment.

It was an application, within the time for answer, under Rule 39 of the Rules of the Court, that the petition in the cause be dismissed with substantial costs to be paid by the plaintiff to the defendant on the ground that it stated several distinct causes of suit by and against the same parties but not in the same right. The application also asked, in the alternative, for an order to amend the petition and to strike out the second, third, fourth and fifth paragraphs of it. The first paragraph of the petition stated a cause of action against the defendant as one of the liquidators of the Newchwang Club, and the petition prayed for an account against the defendant in that character. The other paragraphs of the petition stated causes of action against the defendant of the nature of defamation.

Mr. ROBINSON, for the plaintiff, showed cause against the application.

Mr. HANNEN, for the defendant, supported the application.

His LORDSHIP was of opinion that the petition stated distinct causes of action by the plaintiff against the defendant and dismissed the petition with substantial costs to be paid by the plaintiff to the defendant.

To avoid the expense of taxation, it was referred to the Registrar to state what sum for costs should be paid by the plaintiff to the defendant.

July 12th.

THE C.M.S.N. Co. v. Captain ALTON.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. DRUMMOND appeared for the defendant.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT said this was a motion for the dismissal of the plaintiff's petition in the suit of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co., against Captain Alton, master of the steamer *Golden Horn*, for want of prosecution, under Rule 64. The rule set forth that where a plaintiff did not obtain an order for setting down his cause within three months from the time at which he might first apply for an order, the defendant might apply by motion for an order to dismiss the petition for want of prosecution; and the Court could make an order dismissing the petition, or impose such terms as it considered just and reasonable. The suit was to recover damages for the refusal, by the defendant, to load a cargo of rice on his steamer, according to an agreement he had with the plaintiffs. An affidavit had been filed by him (Mr. Wainwright) showing the process of the proceedings; and it showed that the petition was filed on the 21st November, 1877. The defendant obtained three weeks delay to answer, owing to his absence from Shanghai, and ultimately the answer was filed on the 18th December, 1877, and it was amended on the 3rd January. On the 19th December, plaintiffs applied to have the cause set down for hearing, and it was fixed for the 21st January. Defendant was going to leave Shanghai and on the 21st December an order was obtained for his examination *de bene esse*. He was accordingly examined on his own behalf, and cross-examined by the plaintiffs. On the application of the plaintiff, on the 17th January, the hearing of the cause was postponed until the 18th February; and on the same day plaintiffs obtained a commission for the examination of witnesses in Hongkong. That commission did not return until the 25th March, when the cause was ripe to be heard, and he (Mr. Wainwright) contended that inasmuch as three months had elapsed and no order had been obtained for the hearing to be fixed, he was now entitled, under the rule cited, to have the petition dismissed with costs for want of prosecution. He had received a communication from his learned friend Mr. Drummond, explaining that the reason the suit was not prosecuted was owing to the absence of the defendant; but he presumed that was no excuse why the suit should not be either prosecuted or withdrawn because a judgment, condemning the defendant in damages, could be enforced in England or elsewhere. And, moreover, after defendant had left plaintiffs did apply for the cause to be set down for hearing, and a day was fixed; therefore, there was reason to infer that the absence of the defendant was not the only reason why the suit was not prosecuted. It was scarcely fair or reasonable that defendant should have an action of this kind hanging over him indefinitely, and he, therefore, asked for an absolute order on the motion before the Court.

Mr. DRUMMOND explained that when the suit was commenced it was expected that it would be ripe for hearing by the time the defendant returned to Shanghai from a passage to Tientsin which he was making. But, unfortunately for the plaintiffs defendant obtained three weeks beyond the usual time to answer, and then the answer was amended. When the case was ripe for hearing defendant had left Shanghai, and it was not known where he was. Being in that position he refrained from advising his clients to incur the expenses of proceeding to trial on the ground that if they obtained a verdict it might not be worth the paper it was written on. If it was sent to England, defendant being the Captain of a large ocean steamer running on no particular line, but going here, there, and everywhere, might be in Australia, India, or South America, and judgment could not be executed. The expenses of the trial were the largest in the proceedings, and by going to trial it was incurring a certain expense with a complete uncertainty of ever getting any money back if they got a judgment, and on these grounds he had preferred to wait to see if the steamer did not return to Shanghai. He pointed out that, under the order, his Lordship had not only power to dismiss the petition, but power to make any such other order or impose such terms as the Court might think just and reasonable. He asked for the peti-

tion not to be dismissed, but for a just and reasonable order.

In answer to his Lordship, Mr. WAINWRIGHT read a letter from the firm who acted as the agents of the *Golden Horn*, to the effect that they did not know where the steamer now was, and to the best of their knowledge there was no likelihood of her returning to Shanghai.

Some conversation ensued as to the kind of order that should be made, and ultimately his LORDSHIP, with the concurrence of both Mr. Wainwright and Mr. Drummond, made an order to the effect that on the 12th November next the suit was to stand dismissed, unless in the meantime plaintiffs proceeded to trial; the plaintiffs to pay the costs of the motion, and the costs of the suit also in case it be dismissed.

July 15th.

Y. WOYEDA v. Captain HOGG.

Mr. HANNEN appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. RENNIE appeared for the defendant.

Plaintiff, who is a Japanese, is the local manager of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, and he sued the defendant, who is master of the steamer *Glenorchy*, to recover the sum of \$482.40, for the short delivery of 120 tons 60 cwt. of coal.

Mr. HANNEN, in opening the case, did not read the pleadings in detail. He expressed the opinion that no legal point would arise in the case, and said it was simply a question of fact which his Lordship, sitting as a jury, would have to decide. The action was brought on a bill of lading which stated that 2,502 tons 13 cwt. of Japan coal were shipped on board the *Glenorchy*, at Nagasaki, to be delivered in Shanghai, less two per cent, which was allowed for depreciation in weight; and the bill of lading was signed by the defendant. When the coals were discharged in Shanghai 120 tons 60 cwt. were short over the two per cent. allowed, and its value was \$482.40, which plaintiff now claimed, and which he (Mr. Hannen) maintained, under the terms of the bill of lading, the defendant was liable to pay. Defendant, in his answer, denied generally the allegations in the petition, and specially the allegation that the quantity of coal mentioned was shipped on board the *Glenorchy*.

A certificate having been put in from the Japanese Consulate-General,

Mr. RENNIE admitted that plaintiff was the manager of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, and that he was authorised to sue on behalf of the Company; and he also admitted that only 2,332 tons of coals were delivered in Shanghai by the *Glenorchy*, and that the price of the coal was \$4 per ton.

Mr. G. A. BUTLER, the manager of the Kin-le-yuen godowns, belonging to the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, produced bills of lading under which three cargoes of coal were delivered by the *Glenorchy*.

In cross-examination by Mr. Rennie, he recognised a bill of lading which he produced as the one under which the cargo of coal was discharged in which there was the short weight now claimed for.

Mr. HANNEN then read the evidence of three witnesses which had been taken in Japan, to prove that 2,502 tons 13 cwt. of coal were shipped.

This concluded the case for the plaintiff.

Mr. RENNIE, on behalf of the defendant, contended that no case had been made out, and that, therefore, plaintiff must be non-suited. He pointed out that the bill of lading under which the coal was delivered was made out to order and that it had not been endorsed, and on that ground his client was entitled to the judgment of the Court, and cited an authority in support thereof.

Mr. HANNEN pointed out that it was through the *laches* of the defendant, who had allowed the coal to be delivered, that the bill of lading was not endorsed, and inasmuch as it had been acted upon, defendant could not avail himself of his own *laches* to get rid of his liability.

After the point had been argued, his LORDSHIP held that it was a fatal objection to the plaintiff's case. It might be a hardship to the plaintiff, but he must hold the objection to be fatal, and plaintiff would be non-suited with costs.

POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 11th July.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.

R. (RAPHAEL SIDKA RAPHAEL.) v. BENJAMIN DAVID BENJAMIN.

Threatening Language and Assault.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT appeared for the complainant.

Mr. RENNIE appeared for the defendant.

Defendant is a merchant, and he was summoned for using threatening language to the complainant.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT, in opening the case, said under the summons that had been issued his client asked for the defendant to be bound over to keep the peace. He presumed it was unnecessary for him to go into details; he would at once call the complainant to give his evidence.

Mr. RENNIE pointed out that a cross summons had been issued by Mr. Benjamin against Mr. Raphael for an assault. Both cases had arisen out of the same affair, and the same evidence would no doubt be given; therefore, he suggested, that the two summonses should be heard together.

His WORSHIP said the charges were different. He would, however, after hearing the evidence on the first summons, hear the evidence on the second, before giving a decision, if such a course should appear to him desirable.

RAPHAEL SIDKA RAPHAEL was then called and deposed—I am a merchant in Shanghai, and reside in Kiangse Road. Mr. Benjamin, the defendant, lives next door to me. I can hear in my house what is said in his; we are so close together. During the last two years I have had considerable monetary transactions with Mr. Benjamin, and on the 8th inst., I wrote him a note. That note is the one now produced:—"B. D. Benjamin, Esq., Dear Sir,—Please send me, per bearer, the 35 scrips of the S.S.N. Co.'s, handed to you the other day, and oblige.—Yours obediently, R. S. Raphael. P.S.—I shall thank you to send me joint account in all transactions. R. S. R."—To that note I got no reply. On the following day I sent him another letter, as follows:—"Shanghai, 9th July, 1878, Mr. B. D. Benjamin, Sir,—Several times I requested you last week to render me the joint account, and as yet you have not done so; also, yesterday, I requested you, by writing, to send me the 35 scrips of S.S.N. Co. which I handed to you the other day to get them transferred in my name with some other scrips I had with you of the same Company. This also you have not sent me. Now, take notice by virtue of this letter, that unless the said 35 scrips are sent to me during to-day, and the joint account rendered to me in the course of 48 hours, I shall be obliged to place the whole matter in the hands of my solicitor. Please note that when you do render me the joint account, you must send me also with it at the same time all the broker's contracts and accounts from the day I left Shanghai last June, 1877, up to 30th June, 1878, as to enable me to go through the said account properly. Yours obediently, R. S. Raphael."

—I did not get an answer to that letter that day. After I had sent it, I saw defendant at my tea room at Messrs. Little and Company's, but nothing passed between us. As soon as I saw him I left the office and went home. It was my usual hour for leaving. When I arrived home I was told defendant had been to see me. I took the newspaper and went to read it at a seat at the window of my dining-room, which looks into Mr. Benjamin's premises. I had been reading a few minutes when I heard Mr. Benjamin calling to me in Arabic—"Raphael, Raphael, come and you will see I will show you what this letter is." He was very excited. To avoid him I went on to the verandah in the front of the house. He then came into my compound and walked up to the verandah and took a seat near me. He said to me "Have you been to Wainwright?" I replied "Yes." Then he said "What sort of a letter is this?" and I said, "It is a usual business letter." At that he was a little annoyed. I asked him why he did not answer my letter of the 8th about the scrip for thirty-five shares, when he replied that he had paid for the scrip and that the shares did not belong to me. I told him I had paid for twenty-five myself, and that he had paid for the other

ten with his and my money. When I said this he was very much excited, and told me I owed him money. I asked if he had come there to quarrel with me as he looked excited, whereupon he jumped up, told me I owed him money, and alluded to my mother in a very disrespectful way. I told him his father would not have said such a thing. His father was a very good man. I meant that he was an unworthy son of a good father, and he then came at me like a mad dog and got hold of me by the collar. I gave him a push and he fell on the long cane chair. Some persons tried to pacify him, but he was very violent and tried to kick me. He kicked me two or three times, also struck me on the chest, and bit me on the arm in two places, very furiously, just like a mad dog. I have previously suffered from rupture, and he knew this, and said he could kill ten men like me. I got hold of defendant by the collar and held him until the policeman came. I sent for the policeman. I told him to take Mr. Benjamin to the Police Station, but he said I was to summons him. Mr. Benjamin has not abused me since, but I have reason to believe, from what I have seen, that he is a violent man. I am afraid he will attack me again because I have taken my money from him, and my friend's money from him, and now he is desperate.

By Mr. RENNIE—I did not get an answer to my letter of the 9th inst. before Mr. Benjamin assaulted me. I got an answer from you afterwards. What you say in it is untrue. I don't owe Benjamin any money at all, nor any shares. I consider I am a very peaceful man. I was once charged with assaulting Mrs. Green, but the assault was not proved. I paid to prevent the case coming before the Court. I have never been charged with assaulting anybody else, and I have been eighteen years in China. I did not object to Mr. Benjamin taking a seat on the verandah. He has been in the habit of visiting my place. We have been friends. During the last week or ten days he has not visited me. I have helped him with my money and my friends' money, and when I found he was ungrateful I took it away from him.

Defendant denied that the complainant had helped him, but on the contrary he had assisted him when nobody would take his (complainant's) name.

Complainant said the remark just made was libellous and he asked his Worship and Mr. Wainwright to take a note of it.

Cross-examination continued—I did not say anything to the defendant, when he first came and sat near me. I did not annoy him. I did not order the compound gate to be locked. It may have been locked. I don't know whether it was or not, but there were about 200 persons in the compound while the assault was going on. Under my solemn oath I will swear I did not attack Mr. Benjamin first. I will swear I did not pull him from the chair. When the policeman came I had hold of him by the throat, and he was striking and biting me. He attacked me first, and said he could do ten like me. He used other threats that I cannot remember. I am afraid of him because he is such a violent man.

Re-examined by Mr. WAINWRIGHT—On previous occasions Mr. Benjamin has used strong language to me, and I have pardoned him. Nobody saw the commencement of the assault in the present instance, but my coolie afterwards saw it.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT said he should call no more evidence, and asked his Worship to bind defendant over to keep the peace.

Mr. RENNIE suggested that Mr. Benjamin should now give his version of the affair on oath.

His WORSHIP said the proceedings were criminal, and, therefore, defendant could not be sworn, but he could make any statement he liked. On the cross-summons he could, of course, give his statement on oath.

Mr. RENNIE said that being the case he had no evidence to call. He submitted that there was no reasonable ground to bind the defendant over to keep the peace. It was clear that it was a quarrel between old friends, and it was a pity that it had been brought before the Court. Defendant went to the complainant's house to give a verbal explanation about the letter of the 9th inst., when complainant received him with undue and unnecessary insolence, whereupon the

quarrel ensued. Beyond the one single expression that he could kill ten men like Mr. Raphael, there was no proof of any threats having been used by Mr. Benjamin. From the facts detailed by Mr. Raphael, it would seem more reasonable for complainant to have taken out a summons for assault, for, in his opinion, it was ridiculous for him to swear that he was in fear of his life, because an old friend, when excited, had happened to say that he could kill ten men like him. Mr. Benjamin, when he gave his evidence, would say that Mr. Raphael was the aggressor and pulled him off the chair; and his evidence would place quite a different complexion on the case to what it now bore. He repeated that it was old friends quarrelling, and contended that there was not sufficient evidence on which to bind the defendant over to keep the peace.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT, briefly replied, maintaining that Mr. Raphael's statement, that he was afraid the defendant would do him some bodily injury, was sufficient on which to bind him over to keep the peace. He pointed out that the reason why the summons had not been taken out for an assault was because an action for damages was in contemplation, which could not be brought if a summons for the assault had been adjudicated upon.

His WORSHIP asked Mr. Raphael if it would not be sufficient for Mr. Benjamin to promise, in open Court, not to molest him in any way in future?

Mr. RAPHAEL, after some hesitation, said he thought that would be sufficient.

His WORSHIP then asked Mr. Benjamin if he would give his solemn promise not to molest Mr. Raphael in any way in future?

Mr. BENJAMIN said he would make such a promise, but he wished to say that he was not to blame.

His WORSHIP said, under the circumstances, he should therefore only order defendant to pay the costs, and he would suggest that the cross summons for assault be withdrawn.

Mr. RENNIE said his client was anxious to deny on oath the statement made by Mr. Raphael. Mr. Benjamin's statement would be diametrically opposite to the evidence that had been adduced, but he was willing to withdraw the summons if it was understood that he was willing to go into the witness box and give quite a different version of the affair to that told by Mr. Raphael.

His WORSHIP said what Mr. Rennie had stated would no doubt go forth to the public in the report of the case. It was a pity the matter had come into Court at all, and a threatened action for damages (which he hoped would not be brought) was hardly the way to restore the friendship of two old friends who had unfortunately quarrelled.

The cross summons for assault was then withdrawn, and the parties left the Court.

R. (W. H. TAPP) v. Captain TRIBE.

Defendant is master of the British barque *Sumatra*, and he was summoned by Mr. W. H. Tapp, H.M.'s Registrar of Shipping, for failing to serve out daily an ounce of lime juice to each member of his crew during the passage from England, in contravention of the 5th paragraph of the 4th section of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1867.

Defendant admitted that he had not served out an ounce of lime juice to each man per day, and explained that he had left the matter to his steward. There was plenty of lime juice on board, and it had been through ignorance that the proper quantity had not been served out.

Mr. TAPP said Dr. Johnston and himself had held an enquiry into the matter, and he would hand in their report. It was as follows:—

At an enquiry held on the 1st day of July, 1878, by W. H. Tapp, Esq., H.M.'s Registrar of Shipping, and James Johnston, M.D. on board the British ship *Sumatra*, official No. 77,063, Arthur Tribe, Master, regarding the circumstances which led to an outbreak of scurvy on board that vessel during her voyage from Cardiff to Shanghai, we find as follows:—

1st.—That the vessel left Cardiff on the 10th February, 1878, and arrived at Shanghai on the 22nd June last.

2nd.—That the vessel was well found in medicines, medical stores and lime juice, on her departure from the United Kingdom.

3rd.—That only one man named W. Chustensen is affected with scurvy, and he has been removed from the vessel.

4th.—We are of opinion that the disease originated from the following causes.

5th.—The lengthened voyage, of over four months, during which time the crew were on salt provisions, the exposure of the crew's bedding and clothing to wet during heavy weather, caused chiefly by the men being berthed in a top-gallant forecastle, which leaked at times both through the deck and hawse holes.

The outbreak is, however, really to be attributed to the insufficient and short supply of lime juice per diem to each man; instead of giving one ounce daily, only half this amount was served out, and had not potatoes and fresh meat been issued for several months during the voyage, most serious consequences might have resulted.

W. HANDYSIDE TAPP.
JAMES JOHNSTON.

5th July.

His WORSHIP said it was fortunate that only one man had been affected with scurvy.

Mr. TAPP said he did not press for a heavy penalty. He had only brought the case forward to show that everything had been done here that ought to be done.

Defendant said the man had had fresh meat and potatoes once a week since they left London.

His WORSHIP said he was bound to inflict a fine, but under the circumstances it would be a nominal one, namely \$5 and the costs, and he hoped it would be a warning to the defendant and every other ship-master who heard of it.

13th July.

R. (FANG TAI.) v. GEORGE THOMPSON and JOHN MCLEAN.

Alleged Theft of Gin.

Prisoners are sailors at present staying at the Sailors' Home, and they were charged with stealing a bottle of gin, from Fang Tai's Chinese store in the Broadway, Hongkew.

Two shopmen deposed that on the previous evening prisoners came to the shop and asked to be supplied with a bottle of gin. A bottle of gin was handed to Thompson, who said it was not the kind he wanted. On the shopman going to fetch another bottle, prisoners ran away. Two or three of the shopmen wanted to pursue them, but they were prevented by two other sailors at the door. Later the same evening the prisoners were seen in the Broadway by the shopman, and they were given into the custody of the police.

Both prisoners denied all knowledge of the affair, and attempted to prove an *alibi*, by calling two sailors from the Home.

His WORSHIP believed that the prisoners were the men who stole the gin, and sentenced them each to two weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

16th July.

R. (Captain Hogg) v. THOMAS DUERG.

Assault.

Defendant is a fireman on board the steamer *Glenorchy*, and he was charged with assaulting the second engineer on board the same steamer.

Complainant stated that on the previous day some of the firemen were dancing to an accordion, when he walked past, and said he would make them dance somewhere else. When he returned, defendant, who was under the influence of liquor, called him foul names and struck at him. He guarded the blow, which just touched his cheek.

Defendant admitted that he struck at the complainant, but did not hit him.

Fined \$1, and ordered to pay the costs of the Court.

WENCHOW.

The "Mandarin" Enquiry.

After many and apparently unaccountable delays the enquiry into the identity of the vessel detained here, on suspicion of being the lorcha *Mandarin*, was held on the 1st and 2nd July. The Court was composed of H.E. the Taotai, H.M.'s Acting-Consul, and an expectant Prefect sent from Foochow for the purpose of assisting.

The case, at least as far as the foreign evidence went, was conducted on behalf of the Chinese Government by Mr. Ho-shen-chih, a native of Hongkong and pupil of Dr. Legge. Mr. Ho speaks and writes English perfectly, and showed a surprisingly intimate knowledge of the forms and routine of our Courts, from the minutest detail of judicial procedure to the skilful worrying of a witness after the most approved legal style.

The official mentioned above, Mr. Ho, and Mr. Hedge, came up from Foochow in a gun-boat specially detailed to convey them. Mr. Delano, the American Consul, was also on board, but he took no part in the proceedings, and indeed did not appear in Court.

The Taotai elected to hold the enquiry in the Foochow Guild. The investigation was therefore an open one; foreigners coming and going during the whole time, which, taken in conjunction with the general heat, intensified in its effects as it was by the stifling condition of the room, would have seemed remarkable elsewhere; but in this generally dull place anything is gladly seized on to vary or relieve the monotony.

The plea set up by the Chinese is that the vessel under detention is not the *Mandarin*, but an old houseboat, purchased in 1874 or 1875 from Messrs. Hedge and Co., of Foochow. Mr. Hedge was called to prove this; and he or they also produced two doors and a window, which they stated would be found to correspond with a frame pointed out in the cabin; and which said doors and window had been removed from the houseboat after her sale and kept in Foochow until this necessity arose for producing them. It would appear, however, that other evidence must be looked to for deciding the question of identity.

The long delay that has taken place before holding the investigation, is to a certain extent unfavourable for those holding that this is the very *Mandarin* herself, as Mr. Main, the owner and rebuilder or repairer of the lorcha, has had to leave for Europe; and as will be seen there is only his written declaration as to her identity to fall back on. This would, under most circumstances, be sufficiently conclusive; but it will be seen from the nature of Mr. Hedge's evidence that the power to confront the two conflicting and best informed witnesses on each side would have tended much to facilitate a prompt decision in the matter. Again, Mr. Hedge appears to have made previous depositions or statements which have been duly and officially forwarded to the Acting-Consul as being reliable and deliberate. These would certainly seem to throw great doubt on the allegation as to this being Mr. Hedge's houseboat and undoubtedly have tended to increase in great part the suspicions which led to her original seizure and prolonged detention. Mr. Hedge now says, however, that these were not deliberate or reliable statements, as they were made off-hand and without reference to books or papers; and gives this as the probable explanation of any discrepancies that may appear between his present evidence and that he was officially alleged to have given before.

As will be seen, the evidence from the side of the upholders of the houseboat theory, necessitates the boat being now, as to dimensions and carrying capacity, very nearly the same as she was when in Hedge and Co.'s possession.

On the other side, it is strongly urged and supported by evidence that cannot be looked on as being other than of a very weighty character, that this boat has been largely cut down and altered and a stern of some other craft grafted on her. Again, Captain Napier is very strong as to the marks of serious injury, to which no explanation appears to have been offered. On the other hand, Mr. Hedge speaks very strongly about the number; and a number was undoubtedly found on the stern of this boat.

But perhaps the foregoing will serve sufficiently to indicate the points which would seem to admit of most question, and with these prefatory remarks, the evidence must be left to speak for itself.

The ultimate judgment in the case now rests with the authorities, foreign and native, at Peking; and so of course nothing further can be heard until the bare statement of the conclusion come to is made, or its nature inferred from the release or detention of the vessel lying under embargo in the river. Still it is not an unfavourable sign of a desire on

the part of the Chinese authorities to appear impartial, that they have not confined this inquiry to the impenetrable limits of their Yamen; but by holding it in a public building and with open doors enabled anyone who chose to listen, to do so. The natives seemed most interested, and the Court was often oppressively crowded.

The following was the evidence adduced:—

CHRISTOPHER SCHMIDT deposed—I am an American citizen, and pilot. I was formerly employed in the Yangtze for two years commanding a lorcha, and five years as pilot; and during part of that time was intimately acquainted with the lorcha *Mandarin* and her captain. I first made his acquaintance in 1871. I do not know where the *Mandarin* was built. On the 29th of May, 1877, I saw the vessel detained now in the Wenchow river about four li below the east gate. I saw that she resembled the *Mandarin* very much, and went on board to look. I found her apparently much cut down, but the washstand was the same, the house very nearly the same, but appeared to have been lowered, and the stern seemed to have been cut off and fitted with a Chinese rudder. The *Mandarin* was built of pine wood, some Chinese, some American. The *Mandarin* was the only vessel of that particular build on the Yangtze. She was excessively wall-sided and razeed would not alter the beam unless more than three feet were cut off. The timbers were showing above the deck, and had evidently been cut off. I told the Harbour-master that she looked pretty much like the *Mandarin*. The flooring in the wash-room was painted lead color. I took a board ashore. The other part of the flooring was painted in black and white diamonds. The cabin was very much the same as in the *Mandarin* when I saw her in the latter end of 1872, but had apparently been lowered—the size was about the same. I do not know the dimensions of the old *Mandarin*.

Cross-examined—I have been on board the *Mandarin* whilst commanded by Captain Main. I don't know how often, but every day when in port together. I have noticed many boats of lorcha build, like the *Mandarin*, whilst on the Yangtze. The *Mandarin* had two masts; cannot say positively that the vessel detained is the *Mandarin*. I had no particular reason for showing the Harbour-master the boards, except that they were painted with foreign paint.

Re-examined—I cannot swear that the vessel detained here is the *Mandarin*, but she resembles her although she is very much disfigured.

RICHARD HENRY NAPIER deposed—I am a Captain in the Royal Navy, at present commanding H.M.S. *Nassau*. About the 12th of April, 1878, I visited a vessel detained at Wenchow, on suspicion of being the lorcha *Mandarin*, at the request of H.M. Acting-Consul. In the vessel I visited large alterations had been made since she was first built. The vessel had been decidedly altered at the stern. She had also received a severe blow, which had been awkwardly patched up. She had been both shortened and cut down. The repair to the injury on her starboard side was evidently not the work of a professional shipwright. In this opinion, and in the evidence I now give, I am borne out by the carpenter of H.M.S. *Nassau*, whom I brought with me to assist.

Cross-examined—I have the experience only of such Chinese professional shipwrights as are employed at the British Naval Dockyard at Hongkong, and from long acquaintance with that class of work. I feel certain that no professional hand, no matter of what nation, could have so badly executed the repair in question, unless purposely. I have had no experience of Foochow shipwrights.

Re-examined—The butts of the planking have in my opinion been cut and a false rounded stern substituted for the original one, which must have been much longer. Likewise I saw an iron plate, or stem iron, which appeared to me unusual and placed there in consequence of a split or rent, I cannot say which. As regards cutting down, I saw above her deck the heads of the upper timbers or bulwarks stanchions, which were shortened both by fracture and sawing or cutting through with a sharp instrument. These, in my opinion, had the vessel been as originally constructed, would have been found capped by a rail. This not being so, and

their evident shortening, causes the strongest presumption that she has been cut down. I would add, the vessel appears unreasonably shallow for her size.

JOSEPH H. BURNETT deposed—I am an American citizen employed as acting Tide-Surveyor at Wanchow. My acquaintance with the *Mandarin* dates from about 1868-69. I first saw her while I was in charge of the Customs barrier at Wu-shueh, on the Yangtze. I saw the vessel pass backwards and forwards a number of times. I don't know how many times. Might have been five or might have been fifteen. I often went on board to examine her papers, generally when she was loaded. I notice a great similarity between the vessel detained here and the *Mandarin*. I have no special or particular marks by which I could positively recognise her, but from the general outline of the vessel, construction of the cabin, and painting of the flooring, I am strongly of opinion that the vessel in question is the original *Mandarin*.

A letter from Mr. Main, the owner of the lorch *Mandarin*, was here put in and read. He had considerably altered and rebuilt the vessel after purchasing her, and was of course intimately acquainted with her build and appearance. He came to Wanchow last year for the purpose of examining the vessel detained on suspicion, and after his inspection he wrote the letter, now handed in, officially, and positively identifying this boat as the *Mandarin*, and claiming her as his "lawful property." Mr. Hoh now said he would call his witness, and

THOMAS HEDGE was called and deposed—I am a merchant at Foochow in Messrs. Hedge and Co., and am an American citizen. I have been about twenty years in Foochow. I have owned houseboats ever since I have been in the place. I sold a houseboat to Chinese in the Spring of 1875. I do not know to whom the boat was sold; it was sold through the head boatman, Ah-san, by my orders. The man now brought forward is the said boatman. I never saw the man who bought the boat until the present year, that I am aware of. I have seen the boat detained at Wanchow. I have had previous knowledge of this boat, as her owner, from 1866 to 1875. She is the same boat as I sold through Chiang Ah-san for \$75, in the Spring of 1875. After I sold her she was raised a little, loaded with firewood, and I saw her go down the river. She was not raised as much as at present. By raising, I mean the bulwarks have been raised. I recognise her by her general appearance, her resemblance to the ordinary Foochow houseboats. The house is the same as in my old boat. On the right hand side was the washroom. The frame of the washstand is still there, which I identify. On the opposite side was the W. C., the closet of which has been removed, but the hole through which the pipe led has been stopped up. There are now two ventilators on the upper end of the house, made of American pinewood from old boxes. The foremast is the same spar, the upper end of which is cut smaller and shows signs of having been coal-tarred, which was a distinguishing mark of our boats at that time. Near the bow of the boat there is a square piece of hardwood put in where the boat was built, through which an iron pin passed on which the gun was pivoted. The hole is there now, but filled up with chunam. As to her bulwark-stanchions, when sold, I am unable to give the exact measurements above the deck. On them was a rail. Those stanchions are still left there. The bow I recognise as the same, with a large iron plate the whole length of it and near the bottom were two pieces of iron put on to strengthen the wood. The stern remains the same, but has been added to by a framework over all. The Foochow Custom-house registered number is still on the boat, showing that the stern has not been altered and showing the identity of the boat. The number is 27. The flooring was painted in black and white squares or diamonds. The foremast is still fastened on the boat by an iron band under her deck. After the boat was built, a false keel was added to enable her to lay closer to the wind. I have with me a pair of doors and a window, taken away when the boat was sold by the man who bought her, they have been in Foochow until now, when they were given over to me to bring up, and the measurements agree with the space on the boat. The boat was built for me at Foochow in the Spring of

1866. I used to carry opium and treasure, and sometimes used her as a pleasure boat. I don't know of any further special marks by which to recognise her. I am prepared to make the same statement on oath as the foregoing. Measured the doorway and the window and found that they corresponded very nearly to the doors and window I brought with me from Foochow. One hinge did not correspond with its cutting.

The Court now adjourned for tiffin. On re-assembling, they proceeded to inspect the suspected vessel, and on their return to the Guild,

Mr. HEDGE was cross-examined by H.M.'s Acting-Consul, and stated—I have been in Foochow twenty years, and am well acquainted with the ordinary Foochow houseboat. The boat I built and sold was built in accordance with the regular form of vessel built at Foochow, and is a regular Foochow houseboat. This boat was built at our order, and I inspected the building every three or four days, and am fully acquainted with the whole details of her building. She was built in 1866, and employed in carrying opium and treasure and for pleasure purposes. She was registered at the Customs as a houseboat, in 1866, as No. 27. This I know of my own knowledge, and I know that she had this number on her stern. It is not usual to place the number on the stern, but we put it on this boat in order to preserve its appearance. As a rule the numbers are painted on the bow or house. This boat was not the one registered as 27, but a substitute for one which was so registered in 1861, the licence passing on. I cannot tell if she, the original boat, was numbered 27 on the stern. I had only one houseboat registered. The length of the boat I built in 1866 was between 58 to 60 feet. I cannot tell for certain which. I have no record. I am certain she was not over 60 feet. I won't swear further than that she was between 58 and 60 feet. Her beam was between 12 and 14 feet. I cannot speak more certainly, as I am speaking from memory. I should say she was nearer 12 than 14 feet. I have made a statement in regard to this boat to the American Consul. [Statement produced, and witness shown that by this statement he is reported to have said positively that the length of the boat was 60 feet.] Witness replied—I never made any such statement, but have always given the length as being from 58 to 60 feet. If the copy of my deposition at the American Consulate states that I estimated the beam as being 15 feet, it is incorrect. I never said more than from 12 to 14 feet, and I cannot speak more positively, notwithstanding the fact of my having superintended the building of the boat. I cannot give you the tonnage. The boat was built to carry 100 chests of opium. I cannot tell the tonnage of a single boat I have. I have no means of estimating the tonnage. The boat was altogether employed in carrying opium. With close stowing she could carry 100 chests. I cannot say what the equivalent in tons would be. If the copy of my deposition at the American Consulate makes me say that the boat could carry only 100 piculs, it is incorrect. I don't think I could have said so. She could carry, but would be very deep in the water, 300 piculs. I have never gone into the estimation of her carrying capacity, and cannot say how much over 100 piculs she could carry. I should say after rough calculation, that you might put 200 piculs into her. Roughly, I should reckon 16½ piculs to a ton. (Letter dated December 24th, 1877, from Consul Delano to Consul Sinclair, read and put in by consent. In this letter Mr. Delano reports Mr. Hedge as stating that about July, 1874, he authorised his head boatman, Chiang Ah-san, to sell an old houseboat, that the boat was as nearly (as they can now say) about 60 feet long and 15 feet beam amidships, and would carry from 30 to 50 tons. Chiang Ah-san sold it to a sampan man there named Ching-té for some 40 to 60 dollars. The purchaser altered her by raising her in the style of a junk, loaded her with firewood, and sent her to Chin-chien, where she was again sold to a man named Li, for \$130.00. Ching-té thinks that Li took her north.)

Witness was asked to explain the discrepancies between his then statements and his present, and replied—It may be when Mr. Delano first applied to me I made statements off-hand without reference to books or papers. I never heard anything officially about this matter until Mr. Delano applied to me; at

least this is my impression. Mr. Delano wrote me privately, stating he had a note from Mr. Warren asking for information, and asking if I could give any. This was, I think, the first I heard of the affair.

A despatch from the Taotai, dated December 9th, 1877, to H.M. Acting-Consul, written here fifteen days before Mr. Delano's letter was sent to Mr. Sinclair, was then produced, and it was pointed out to witness that in this despatch a detailed report of a deposition alleged to be made by him before the American Consul was given, and that it agreed in effect with Mr. Delano's statements. Witness' attention was also called to the fact that it was written fifteen days earlier (and in Wanchow), than the date of Mr. Delano's letter in Foochow, which he (witness) had stated was about the time he had first been applied to. On being asked to explain this inconsistency, witness replied he could not, and then proceeded—The old house-boat was sold in the spring of 1875, and I had been using her up to that time. I got 75 dollars for her. I don't know what she was sold for. I expect Chiang Ah-san got more than he gave me. He gave me 75 dollars. I don't know anything about what Chiang Ah-san got for her, or his statement that he only got \$35. I saw the boat dropping down the river loaded with firewood. I saw she was raised and had those protruding bows. She was between the bridge and the Custom-house. I was pulling by her and could see the moulding of her deck, and that she was raised from 1½ to 2 feet. My impression is she was raised with rough Foochow wood. The present bulwarks have been raised since I then saw her. I can't tell whether the new planks ran horizontally or vertically. My impression is they ran fore and aft. I can't swear that these are the same bulwarks I then saw, as I got only a passing glance. My impression is that the present bulwarks are nearly double as high as they were when I saw her in Foochow river. The two doors I brought up here, as belonging to the boat before I sold her, I got from Chiang Ah-san and the purchaser of the boat. I have no knowledge where these doors have been since the boat was sold. They were given to me on Monday or Tuesday last, a day or two before we started. The hole in the deck through which the gun-pivot ran was right in the centre of the piece of wood placed on the deck to receive it. It is not usual to carry a gun in Foochow house-boats, but we carried it because we carried a good deal of treasure and opium. The boat had only that gun. I don't know if it was there when the boat was sold, but I know the iron pin was, for I remember taking it out when we sold the boat. Down the stem of the boat was a long iron stem-piece—all my boats have this. I don't know if others have. I cannot give an idea of the height of the original bulwark stanchions; roughly estimated I should say they were about six inches and a half, including the rail. The stanchions were let into the rail; that is my impression. I am certain it is the same stern—it may have been patched up or repaired, but the shape has not been altered. I am positive the stern has not been altered, and I can show another boat in Foochow with an exactly similar stern. I account for Captain Napier's opinion as to the stern being altered from the fact of his not being acquainted with the Foochow Chinese manner of building. I do not notice the appearances spoken to by Captain Napier, however. I don't know whether they build boats differently in Foochow from other parts of China, as I have no experience of other places. In Canton they build more after the foreign fashion. I should be surprised to see a Foochow boat with a stern which has all the appearance of not belonging to her, but of having been stuck on. Every port has its own manner of building boats. I am certain that the floor of the house was painted in black and white squares or diamonds. I am sure they were black and white. The floor was painted black and white in the fore part of the house. The after part was painted with Peacock's lead colored composition. I am quite certain it was lead color, and also that it was Peacock's composition. I know that the foremast in my boat was fastened with an iron band. I think most of the native boats' masts are fitted in with wood. I don't know whether other boats are or are not fitted with iron bands. Chiang Ah-san is not in my employ now. He has come here

with me. He has not been confined in Foochow—he has been at liberty. I have seen him within the last fortnight, but until he came on board the steamer to come here, I have not seen him frequently. I have not talked the case over with him particularly. I have asked him who he sold the boat to and how she came to come to Wenchow. When I heard this boat was numbered, it occurred to me mine had been registered. I did not think of it until I was asked since my arrival here in Wenchow, whether there was a number on my boat; but then I recollected it. I have not at any previous examination mentioned the fact of her being numbered. There are many things about the boat which I would not think of until they were recalled to me. Had this number been, as is usual, on the bows, it would have been removed, as when I sell a boat the numbers are removed to prevent the Chinese using them. To the best of my belief and knowledge, the numbers in this case were not removed. I do not know that when the boat left my hands she had the number on her stern. I know that when I had the boat, her numbers were made of copper and nailed on. Most houseboats would have their masts tapered to represent topmasts. Our boats have their mast-heads tapered, as a distinguishing mark. The mast-head of this boat appears to have been coal-tarred, but I have not inspected it closely. All her chains, anchors and ironbolts were taken out. She was Chinese rigged. Her masts were wire stayed, by the wire ropes are all removed when she was sold. I don't know whether the sails were sold with her. I am certain she had wire stays and iron blocks, but these did not go with her. I am under the impression her sails went with her, but I cannot tell what they were. They were either American drill or American raven's duck. I think they went with her, because I got a new suit of sails for the new boat. The hole the iron-rod for the gun pivot went through was a regular perforation, I can't say whether round or square. I did not notice that on the top of one of the doors I brought, there was a bolt. (Door produced.) I see there is a bolt. I have not seen the doors fitted into their spaces. I simply measured the doors and also the spaces intended for them.

The Court then adjourned until ten o'clock next morning.

On the Court re-assembling,

Mr. HEDGE was re-examined by Mr. Hoshen-chih and deposed as follows:—In order to make my statements on cross-examination understood, I would wish to mention that I have made no detailed official statement or deposition to the American Consul until about a month ago. The statements made before have been made privately and offhand, and without reference to books or papers, and with a view of clearing the boatmen from any complicity in the case of the lorcha *Mandarin*. The statement made a month ago was an official and deliberate one. [No report or copy of this statement has been made or sent to the Acting-Consul, nor was it produced or tendered now.] Witness proceeded.—There are other European witnesses in Foochow, who could recognise the boat which was sold by my order through Chiang Ah-san.

The Court then called Mr. HENRY YEOMANS, who deposed:—I am a British subject, and H.M.'s Consular Constable at this port. I went down in attendance on H.M.'s Acting Consul for Wenchow on the 29th May, 1877, accompanied by some Chinese officials, for the purpose of seizing a boat supposed to be the lorcha *Mandarin*. We went on board and the Chinese officials arrested more than two persons connected with the vessel. The boat was a two masted one, Chinese rigged. The mainsail was light cotton canvas, the mainmast was stayed with wire rope. I did not particularly notice whether she had any sail forward. I remember the mainsail, for I pulled it over several times to see if there were any marks such as maker's name on it. The next time I saw her was after she had been brought to a place above the Custom-house. At that time there were several people taking salt out of her. She had about 4 cargo of salt when she was lowered down the river. I next saw her when she was hauled up the creek outside the east gate. I noticed that all the hatches had been taken away. I used to visit her after this about every day or every other day, for some considerable time. I visited

her by the Consul's orders, to see that she was not moved. All the loose things were being taken away one after the other until she was left as she now is. I was on board her yesterday, and I measured the two doors now in Court. They fitted very nearly except that the hinges of the starboard side were $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch smaller than the bed on the door-jamb, and the same was the case on the port side. I saw there was a bolt on the top of the door, but there was no socket to receive it on the corresponding part of the door frame. I measured the stanchions forward, that is, two of them; one was $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches and the other 8 inches. They appeared as though the top had been broken or knocked off.

Cross-examined by Mr. HO SHEN-CHIH—I did not know that the men arrested were connected with the vessel. I mean those found on board the vessel and arrested by Chinese officials. I saw one of the prisoners again at the Consulate the same night. I cannot give you his name. I was not told when I went on board the vessel to notice anything particularly. I did so of my own accord, being an ex-policeman from Shanghai, and I thought it was my duty to do so. I happened to notice the mainsail particularly, because it was on top of the house. I noticed it on another occasion, when in company with the then Harbor Master. I did not make a thorough search after the men were arrested.

Captain NAPIER, R.N., recalled and deposed.—I noticed that there was a certain space in the deck of very irregular form, that appeared to have been filled in at a more recent date than when the vessel was decked. The material appeared to be chunam. There was a lighter circle of chunam perhaps about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter, which I took to be the place where the iron pin spoken of was represented to have passed. I was particularly struck with the appearance of the deck at this part, because I heard it stated in evidence that a square piece of wood had been placed to support a pivoting gun. The space filled with chunam was totally at variance in my opinion with such a supposition, bearing no resemblance to a square, and the position of the supposed hole being quite at one side instead of in the centre.

Mr. HEDGE recalled at request of Mr. HO SHEN-CHIH.—The piece of wood that was let into the boat was about 3 ft. long by 8 inches wide and of different material entirely from the deck. The hole, to the best of my recollection, is in the centre going athwartship, but fore and aft a little nearer the stern than the bow. The original hole would be fitted with chunam, making the irregular piece to which Captain Napier referred at the end of his evidence. A mountain howitzer, fitted in such a boat by Foochow carpenters, would not be fitted in similar manner to that observed in foreign vessels. Foochow carpenters fit a mountain howitzer in a rough way, as compared with foreigners. Not being a practical man, I cannot say how howitzers are fitted on board a foreign vessel.

Mr. BURNETT recalled by Court at request of Mr. HO.—After the seizure of the boat, when she lay on the bank above the Custom House, I noticed the number 27 on her stern. I saw it within a few days of her seizure.

This concluded the foreign evidence, and the Court then proceeded to call the Chinese witnesses. The Tactai examined them himself from slips which it would appear were records of their statements given before coming into Court. As the consistency of the evidence now led with that given on previous occasions by the same witnesses was challenged on several occasions, for the sake of convenience the two depositions are given in parallel columns so that the difference (if any) may be seen at glance—

Depositions taken in 1877:—

CHIANG AH-SAN—I was in Hedge & Co.'s employ at Foochow. In June, 1875, Hedge & Co. had an old houseboat laid up on the river bank which I Chin-té for \$75. The sold on their behalf to my friend Chin-té for \$65. The latter repaired and sold her to some one whose name

Depositions made in Court, and taken down at time:—

CHIANG AH-SAN—I was in Hedge & Co.'s employ of Hedge & Co. at Foochow. In April, 1875, I sold a boat on behalf of the firm to Chin-té for \$75. The boat was built at Foochow, and after being raised a little and repaired she was sent south. I know no

I do not know. The boat was built at Foochow. She was foreign built and 60 feet long by 15 feet wide.

CHIN-TE.—In June, 1875, early in the month, I bought an old boat from Hedge & Co., through Chiang Ah-san, and paid \$65. I repaired her and raised her a foot, and spent about \$200. I repaired her with Ningpo wood and wreckage. I registered her at Foochow, as the *Chin-chuan-chun*. In July I took her to Shin-chiang with a cargo of firewood. In the May following, being short of money, Chin-chie at my request sold her to Chung-kung-shing for \$130. I learnt afterwards that the latter sold her to a native of Tung-an, who took her to Wenchow, where she was seized by foreigners. The vessel was foreign build, her hull of pine, painted black. She had two masts, also of pine.

CHIN-CHIE—Chiu-té is my nephew. He purchased a boat at Foochow, which was registered there. In September, 1875, he took the boat to Poo-sha-ow and being short of money chartered her to another man. In June, 1876, I sold her for him to Chung-kung-shing. The latter repaired her and took her to Ma-hau, where he registered her, afterwards selling her to Woo Ah-yuan.

WOO AH-YUAN—I bought the vessel in question about July, 1876, at Sin-chiang, for \$160, and I registered her at Ma-hau as the *Chin-ming-shin*. This vessel was bought by my owner, Li-chin-chung, from Chung-kung-shing, for \$150. I don't know where the vessel was bought. Afterwards \$700 or \$800 were expended in repairing her. She then came to Wenchow. She is registered as the *Chin-ming-shin* by Chung-kung-shing at Ma-hau. In April, 1877, I loaded her with 500 piculs of salt and 60 bags of white sugar, each bag containing of 130 catties. On the 27th May, I reached Wenchow, and a foreigner came on board and took away a plank. It was Chung-kung-shing who registered the vessel. I know nothing about it, nor do I know the date of the certificate of registry. The sails when she came from Foochow were cloth. On arrival at Wenchow, I changed them for mats.

At this stage, the several officials in Court appeared to be excited and the Interpreter crossed over to the witness and kept whispering to him, gesticulating violently at the same time. The Hsien now informed witness that if he was not careful he would beat every bit of skin off his body. In the midst of the confusion, the Tactai gave the signal for adjournment for tiffin. The witness had a chain put round his neck and he was dragged away. In another part of the building he was surrounded by officials and underlings, and judging by the gesticulations and threats he must have offended in some serious way. He was last seen being led away, it was understood for punishment; but it is said that this was not eventually resorted to. What the cause of this display was did not appear.

On re-assembling, the witness was again brought forward and stated:—When I was here before I was ill, dizzy, and confused, and did not know what I was saying. What I said then was inaccurate. The money expended in repairing the vessel was from 70 to 80 dollars, and the cargo consisted of 300

more of her. I identify the boat detained here as the one I sold.

CHIN-TE.—In April, 1875, I bought a boat from Chiang Ah-san. The boat was about 60 feet long and 14 feet beam and about 4 feet deep. She was of foreign build and could carry 300 piculs or more; each picul being 100 catties. I sold her for \$130. I identify this boat as the one I bought in 1875.

CHIN-CHIE—This boat was bought by my nephew at Foochow. As to her certificates of dimensions and register I know nothing. In July, 1876, I sold her to Chung-kung-shing, on behalf of Chin-té. That vessel is the one at present detained here.

WOO AH-YUAN—This vessel was bought by my owner, Li-chin-chung, from Chung-kung-shing, for \$150. I don't know where the vessel was bought. Afterwards \$700 or \$800 were expended in repairing her. She then came to Wenchow. She is registered as the *Chin-ming-shin* by Chung-kung-shing at Ma-hau. In April, 1877, I loaded her with 500 piculs of salt and 60 bags of white sugar, each bag containing of 130 catties. On the 27th May, I reached Wenchow, and a foreigner came on board and took away a plank. It was Chung-kung-shing who registered the vessel. I know nothing about it, nor do I know the date of the certificate of registry. The sails when she came from Foochow were cloth. On arrival at Wenchow, I changed them for mats.

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picnic of salt, as stated in my petition presented at the Consulate a year previously.

LIU SHIEN-CHIU, who had never been examined before, was then called and deposed. —I and my brother Liu Seao-chuan are in business together as shipwrights. I remember in 1866 we built a boat for Hedge and Co. to carry opium and treasure. The boat was 60 feet long, about 14 feet in beam, and about 4 feet deep. She could carry about 300 picnics. She was built of camphor wood and pine, and had two masts. The house was 12 feet long and 7 feet high. Her stern was round. I don't remember what she cost. In the spring of 1875, I built a new boat for Hedge & Co., to take the old one's place. I recognise the vessel detained here as the one we built in 1866, for Hedge & Co.

This concluded the evidence, and the Court then rose after having sat for two full days.

The gunboat with Mr. Hedge on board left early on the morning of the 3rd; but Mr. Hoshen-chih remains here for a day or two to assist the Tactai in getting the case in form for submission to the authorities at Peking.

Extracts.

LOSS OF THE SHIP "LOCHARD."

News has been received in Melbourne from Camperdown, relative to the wreck of the ship *Lochard*, which was totally lost on the morning of the 1st of June, on the south coast of Victoria. She was commanded by Captain Gibb. The site of the wreck is about fifty miles from the mouth of the Gellibrand River, on the west side of Cape Otway. Forty-five lives were lost; only two persons being saved, Thomas Pearce, a midshipman, and Evelyn Carmichael, a young lady 19 years of age, the daughter of a doctor from Ireland, who was coming out to settle in Victoria. Great heroism was displayed by Pearce in assisting Miss Carmichael; he has received a gold medal from the Victoria Humane Society and a movement is on foot for the presentation of a testimonial to him. The *Lochard* was a fine vessel of 1,624 tons, and belongs to the General Shipping Company of Glasgow.

Further details state that a shepherd named Ford discovered Pearson on some cliffs, and they both went to where Miss Carmichael lay exhausted, numb, and comatose, amongst some bushes. Her escape, as well as that of Pearson, has been marvellous, and during the event Pearson showed wonderful pluck. He was first washed ashore on a spar. When he reached the land he heard a lady screaming. Notwithstanding the roughness of the water, he dashed in and saved her. It was Miss Carmichael, who has lost all her relatives by the vessel being wrecked. Pearson says that on nearing the shore, about a mile east of the Sherbrook, the captain thrust out his anchors. They appeared of very little use, however, for the ship dragged and went down in two minutes. There were no indications of outlying rocks in the vicinity; but the coast there is remarkably bold, and the high cliffs form a most dangerous locality. Had not Pearson by his heroic conduct climbed the cliffs, no one would have been left to tell the tale of the disaster. At the time the vessel struck the captain and some of the sailors were in the longboat disentangling the lifeboat, and they went down and were not seen more. From Miss Carmichael's statement it appeared that she was nearly the last on board, being in conversation with the captain just before the ship went down. The captain said, if she should survive, to tell his wife that he died like a seaman, at his post. Before Pearson came to her rescue there were two others clinging to the same spar, but she saw them washed off. The bodies of Mrs. Carmichael and her eldest daughter have been washed ashore; they were encased in cork and fully dressed.

STRANDING OF THE STEAMER "GARONNE." (*Straits Times.*)

Captain Sturrock, of the steamer *Merionethshire*, which arrived at Singapore on the 1st July, and sailed again for China next morning, was detained nearly four days on his voyage from Suez to Galle owing to the urgent call which was made upon him to render assistance to the stranded steamer *Garonne*, and

to which he responded with praiseworthy and sailor-like promptitude. It seems that the *Garonne* is a vessel of 3,871 tons register, and was bound from Adelaide to London via the Suez Canal with nearly 500 passengers on board. On the 6th June, she stranded at Ras Hafoon Bay, 100 miles S.S. West of Cape Guardafui, and after 24 hours' strenuous but unsuccessful efforts to get her afloat, a boat was dispatched in charge of the second officer and a volunteer crew, to intercept any passing steamer they might meet at Cape Guardafui, or, if none were met with, to proceed on to Aden for assistance. For several days the boat encountered nothing but light airs and calms, and the work at the oars began to tell very heavily on the crew. On the 11th, they had made about 250 miles towards Aden, when, at 1 a.m., they sighted the lights of a steamer apparently a mile distant, but though they sent up rockets and burnt blue lights in the boat, no notice was taken of them. On the night of the 13th June, however, they succeeded in attracting the attention of the *Merionethshire*, and Captain Sturrock, who received them on board with great kindness, at once consented to proceed to the assistance of the *Garonne* and those on board of her, and a course was steered for the scene of the stranding. Bad weather, however, rendered it imprudent to attempt to approach nearer than the north Ras Hafoon, where the *Merionethshire* was brought to an anchor, and a party in charge of Mr. Reid, chief officer, and well armed, was despatched overland about 12 miles to the spot where the *Garonne* had stranded. On arrival there, however, they found no appearance of the *Garonne*, and were informed by the natives that she had succeeded in getting off and had proceeded in the direction of Aden. The party being assured that this was the case, and that further effort was uncalled for, returned to the *Merionethshire*, and reported the circumstances to Captain Sturrock, who immediately proceeded to Galle, where he landed the boat's crew of the *Garonne*, receiving from them the warmest recognition of his kindness and humane conduct. We do not think Captain Sturrock or his owners are likely to suffer by the four days thus lost to them on the outward voyage. The prompt and unhesitating response made to the appeal for succour in such an emergency cannot but meet with the approval and commendation of all.

THE MICROPHONE.

(*The Times.*)

A special general meeting of the Society of Telegraph Engineers was recently held at the Institution of Civil Engineers, Great George-street, Westminster, when Professor W. H. Preece delivered an interesting lecture on "The connexion between Sound and Electricity," illustrated by Professor Hughes's recent discoveries. The audience was very large, and was presided over by Dr. Siemens. In the course of his lecture, Professor Preece said that during the last few months the science of acoustics had made marvellous and rapid strides. First, they had the telephone, which enabled them to transmit human speech to distances far beyond the reach of ear and eye; then they had the phonograph, which enabled them to reproduce sounds uttered at any place and any time, and now they had, he might almost say, a still more wonderful instrument, which not only enabled them to hear sounds which were otherwise absolutely inaudible, but also enabled them to magnify sounds which were audible—he alluded to the microphone, an instrument which acted towards the ear in the same capacity that the microscope acted towards the eye. In this new instrument, too, diaphragms were cast aside. The instrument was the invention of Professor Hughes, and it was made with common nails, a common piece of wood, a halfpenny money-box, and common sealing-wax, and by this apparatus he had been enabled to attack nature in her strongholds. After various experiments had been given with the instrument, a discussion followed. The Duke of Argyll, after eulogizing Professor Preece for his admirable lecture, said it was quite obvious that they were in the presence of one of the most remarkable discoveries of an age which was full of discoveries—discoveries which were sure to be utilized in a thousand ways which they could not at present foresee. Mr. Preece had rejoiced that on this

occasion the progress of discovery had occurred on English soil, but on further inquiry he had found it was the discovery of an American citizen long resident in this country. He was one of those who, while possessed of strong patriotic feelings, was in matters of science thoroughly cosmopolitan, and, besides, he was one of those who felt that, after all, the citizens of America are our own fellow-countrymen. With regard to the uses to which this discovery might be put, there were many which immediately suggested themselves to one's imagination. He could not doubt for a moment that one of its most immediate uses would be a surgical application. Being much accustomed to thinking of political affairs, however, he was struck by some of the possible inconveniences which the discovery might occasion. They were at that moment very close to Downing-street, and it occurred to him that if Mr. Hughes were to set one of these halfpenny boxes in the Cabinet room they would have the whole of the secrets of Cabinet unravelled; and if by any extraordinary ingenuity one of the little boxes could be inserted into the pocket of Count Schouvaloff or into the pocket of Lord Salisbury he had no doubt they would be at that moment in the possession of all those secrets which the whole of the country and of Europe desired to know. If one of these little boxes set in any room would repeat at unknown distances all the conversation in that room, they would have to appeal to Professor Hughes to provide them with an antidote for his own discovery. Dr. Lyon Playfair sympathized with the remarks of the Duke of Argyll. One could see no end of applications of this discovery. He had no doubt that before long Professor Hughes would connect it with the aerophone, which magnified sound so that one could hear a sound over four or five square miles. The subsequent speakers were Mr. Willoughby Smith, Mr. Latimer Clark, Lord Lindsay, Professor Graham Bell, Professor Hughes, and the president. The *Lancet* says:—"Dr. Richardson has been experimenting during the last week with Professor Hughes, the distinguished discoverer of the microphone, or sound magnifier, in order to ascertain whether the apparatus can be applied to diagnostic purposes in auscultation of the lungs and heart. It has been assumed that an instrument which makes the steps of a fly audible at a long distance can at once render any movement in the human body acutely perceptible through the sense of hearing. This is, however, a premature assumption. By means of the microphone Dr. Richardson has been able to detect the respiratory murmur and the sounds of the heart, but not practically better, up to this time, than with the stethoscope simply. The fact is that there is considerable difficulty in making the sounds which are heard through the stethoscope pass in the form of electrical vibrations to the ear, and until this is achieved the application of the microphone for the purpose of diagnosis is not available. Further experiments are, however, in progress, and we shall hope soon to have to record that the present difficulties are overcome. To listen to a watch or a small clock through the microphone is to listen to every part, as it were, of the inanimate mechanism, so that the smallest defects are detectable, and if the same analyses of motion can be applied to the animal mechanism Laennec himself will find a historical rival in Professor Hughes."

Clippings.

The *Australian Shipping News* says that Messrs. J. Elder & Co. of Glasgow are building the largest steamer with the exception of the *Great Eastern* that has yet been built. She will be between 500 and 600 feet long, and from 5,000 to 6,000 tons register, and is intended for the Guion Company.

Advices from the colony of Victoria state that trade is very bad, and that fully 2,000 working men are unemployed. A deputation has waited upon the Chief Secretary, and hinted at the desirability of levying higher taxes for the purpose of giving work to those who were deprived of it. News of a later date is to the effect that the number of the unemployed is increasing through the country, and will be difficult to cope with.

EXPORT OF TEAS FROM SHANGHAI AND RIVER PORTS.—SEASON 1878-9.

TO GREAT BRITAIN, &c.						TO GREAT BRITAIN, &c.—Continued.					
VESSEL'S NAME.	DATE.	CLEARED FOR	BLACK.	GREEN.	TOTAL.	VESSEL'S NAME.	DATE.	CLEARED FOR	BLACK.	GREEN.	TOTAL.
			Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.				Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.
Glenaeles	s.s. May 24	London	21,464.33	.....	21,464.33	Yangtse	s.s. June 15	Marseilles	34.22	.....	34.22
Loudoun Castle ..	" 26	"	20,043.24	.....	20,043.24	Menelaus	" 21	London	3,443.14	.....	3,443.14
Anchises	" 24	"	327.72	326.18	653.90	Sunda	" 22	"	301.92	.....	301.92
Lombardy	" 25	"	392.87	.....	392.87	"	" 22	Bombay	6.21	35.54	41.75
"	" 25	Bombay	.....	89.38	89.38	Coriolanus	s.v. 25	London	11,460.13	.....	11,460.13
Ocean King	" 29	London	19,092.00	.....	19,092.00	Patroclus	s.s. 27	"	3,742.82	.....	3,742.82
Glenartney	" 29	"	17,775.19	.....	17,775.19	"	" 27	Hamburg	3.20	.....	3.20
Radnorshire	" "	"	16,385.45	.....	16,385.45	Ava	" 29	London	227.89	36.00	263.89
Glenearn	June 1	"	13,699.74	.....	13,699.74	"	" 29	Marseilles	11.39	.....	11.39
Sindh	" 1	Marseilles	12.67	.....	12.67	Sestos	July 6	London	2,248.79	369.25	2,618.04
Sarpedon	" "	London	17,596.40	.....	17,596.40	Teheran	" 6	"	5,152.54	706.87	5,859.41
Stad Haarlem	" 6	"	19,047.73	.....	19,047.73	"	" 6	Dunedin	13.59	.....	13.59
Thibet	" 8	"	3,831.96	.....	3,831.96	"	" 6	Bombay	27.41	.....	27.41
"	" 8	Hamburg	1.20	.....	1.20	Achilles	" 9	London	3,448.04	.....	3,448.04
"	" 8	Bombay	0.75	39.62	40.37	"	" 9	Odessa	68.70	.....	68.70
Afghan	" 10	London	18,598.93	.....	18,598.93	Viking	" 10	London	20,346.69	1,553.81	21,900.50
Hankow	" 13	"	23,067.06	.....	23,067.06	Dago	" 12	"	15,452.59	484.43	15,937.02
Orestes	" 13	"	1,280.93	.....	1,280.93	Amazona	" 13	"	398.47	506.39	904.86
N'veau Mondelli s.v.	" 13	Nicolaiefak	1,548.87	.....	1,548.87	Glengyle	" 17	"	10,218.40	.....	10,218.40
Argyle	s.s. 18	London	11,472.18	.....	11,472.18						
Yangtse	" 15	"	441.15	.....	441.15	Total			282,676.51	4,147.47	286,823.98

SHANGHAI SILK AND OPIUM RETURNS, FOR SEASON COMMENCING JUNE 1, 1878.

FROM IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS.

SILK.

	TO GREAT BRITAIN.	TO MARSEILLES AND CONTINENT.	TO AMERICA.	TO HONG-KONG, COAST PORTS, &c.	TOTAL CHINA.	JAPAN TRANSHIPPED.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Total as per last Report	1,814	1,032	205	318	3,369	..	3,369
Subsequent Shipments	282	1,382	..	61	1,606	..	1,606
Total	2,076	2,314	205	379	4,974	..	4,974

OPIUM.

RETURN FOR WEEK ENDED 13TH JULY, 1878.

IMPORTED				MALWA.		PATNA.		BENARES.		PURNIA.	
				Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels				848	848.00	35	43.00	195	234.00	125	125.00
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported direct to the shore				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total				848	848.00	35	43.00	195	234.00	125	125.00
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption				29	29.00	83	99.00	36	43.20	6	6.00
Description.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kiukiang.	Hankow.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Newchwang.	Ningpo.	Wenchow.	Foochow.	Total.
	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.
Re-Exported.	104½ 104.50	53 33.00	23½ 28.50	25 35.00	34 34.00	.. ..	5 5.00	99 99.00	.. ..	.. ..	339 339.00
Malwa	19 22.80	1 1.30	.. ..	5 6.00	5 6.00	.. ..	8 7.20	3 3.60	.. ..	.. ..	39 46.80
Patna	18 21.60	.. ..	.. ..	5 6.00	5 6.00	.. ..	1 1.20	7 8.40	.. ..	.. ..	81 97.20
Benares	15 15.00	.. ..	.. ..	1 1.00	1 1.00	.. ..	.. ..	6 6.00	.. ..	.. ..	23 23.00
Purnia .....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Total	155½ 163.90	54 34.20	28½ 28.50	41 42.00	45 47.00	.. ..	12 13.40	115 117.00	.. ..	.. ..	432 446.00

COTTON—(From commencement of New Season, 22nd September, 1877.)

	HONGKONG, &c.			COAST & RIVERINE PORTS.			JAPAN.			TOTAL.
	Export.	Re-export.	Trans-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Trans-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Trans-shipped.	Piculs.
	Piculs.			Piculs.			Piculs.			Piculs.
Total as per last Report	29,454.37	.. ..	.. ..	83,633.45	.. ..	.. ..	17,848.77	.. ..	.. ..	140,934.59
Subsequent Shipments	240.00	.. ..	.. ..	287.00	.. ..	.. ..	33.00	.. ..	.. ..	560.00
Total	29,694.37	.. ..	.. ..	83,910.45	.. ..	.. ..	17,879.77	.. ..	.. ..	141,494.59

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI, 19TH JULY, 1878.

PIECE GOODS.—A fair amount of business was put through on Saturday last, but since then the market has been very quiet. Importers generally asking higher rates for Grey Goods, which buyers are not willing to pay, not caring to increase their stocks until they hear of the result of the last shipments; the heavy rains this week have possibly also had an adverse effect. From native accounts a fair business has been doing at the River Ports and Ningpo, and the accounts from Tientsin are a little more cheery, but the demand for Japan and Newchwang has completely collapsed for the present, quotations from thence being very low.

GREY SHIRTINGS.—8½-lbs.—Sales are reported of 35,000 pieces, including Hand and Branch at £1.68½ to 1.69, 3-Cash at £1.65, Horse and Jockey at £1.58, Red Pheasant and Lion and Flag at £1.50, Pagoda at £1.45, 2-Lion at £1.40, Red Ship at £1.38 to 1.39; common qualities are still very scarce, and readily saleable at the advance quoted last week, which rise is confirmed by the Auction. Sales this week; better qualities have been more saleable at fully last week's prices. Of 7-lbs.—Sales are 10,200 pieces ex late arrivals, and the market is again almost bare of stocks. Sales—Blue Buffalo at £1.30, Blue Dog at £1.28, Lion and Flag and Green Phoenix at £1.24. Of 9½-lbs. the few arrivals have been sold at once, including 2,500 pieces Eagle A at £2.42½.

T-CLOTHS.—7-lbs.—Sales reported of 10,000 pieces, say Blue Dragon at £1.38, Dollar at £1.37½, Blue Joss S.T. at £1.30, Watch at £1.28, Horse and Jockey at £1.14, 2-Lion at £1.10, Dragon at £1.08. Of low qualities but few are offering, whilst sales of fine goods can only be made in small quantities, prices are well maintained. Of 8-lbs.—Sales of only 1,500 pieces are reported, say Dollar at £1.61, Blue Dragon at £1.60. 6-lbs. are frequently asked for, but apparently none are here.

WHITE SHIRTINGS.—There has been a little enquiry, which has resulted in the sale of 8,000 pieces, say 66-reed Stag at £1.82½ and 64-reed Gold Bird at £1.46; of 56 to 60-reed there appear to be none for sale.

DRILLS.—The demand reported last week has ended, and although the market is not lower, it would be difficult at present to place any quantity at the same quotations; natives are anxious to clear off their heavy purchases before making fresh ones. Sales are reported of 1,750 pieces, say Horse at £1.78 for 14-lbs. and £1.82½ for 15-lbs. Of American Drills the only stocks in Importers' hands are a few hundred bales of P.M.C.D., and of these 100 bales were sold at £2.77½; 25 bales of M.M.D. were also booked at £2.72½. The reports from Newchwang are not encouraging.

JEANS.—The Ningpo buyers have still been asking for these, their orders, however, being for the common qualities, which have been sold this year at £1.20 to £1.30 for 8-lbs., and of which no more are now offering; 600 pieces Hand and Branch chop were sold at £1.66, and of American Jeans 2,000 pieces more have found buyers at £2.07½ for P.M.C.D.

SHIRTINGS.—No sales are reported of either English or American by Importers, but of the latter some quantities are supposed to have changed hands at £2.68 to 2.70 for Indian Head and Massachusetts, at £2.61½ for Appletons, and £2.37 for XXX.

VELVETS.—Sales have been made to the extent of 4,500 pieces; part are supposed to be for the River, but part doubtless have been taken on speculation, the demand has run on the common qualities which have been taken at £14½ to 14½.

HANDKERCHIEFS.—Importers refuse to sell any more at present, and native have been retailing out their late purchases at good profits.

TURKEY RED CAMBRICS show rather better rates at Auction this week in some cases, but privately we hear of no demand.

CHINTZES have been in fair demand.

WOOLLENS.—The Auctions show that Camlets are selling at about the same as last week, Spanish Stripes a little higher, and Long Ellis 5 can. to 1 mace lower; no sales privately are reported. 200 to 300 pieces of German Cloth have again been sold, but prices are weak. Plain Black Lustres, which were in demand for Japan, are not saleable now, except at a considerable reduction.

Auction Sales of Woollens :—

	Scarlet.	Dk. Blue.	Gentian.	Lt. Gt.	Black.	Purple.	Green.	Orange.	Mauve.	Ash & Lav.	White.	Total Sales
KIN-MING, 16th inst.												
Camlets C.P.H. p. pce. £	12.07½/9	12.07½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180
Sales, pcs...	150	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Long Ellis C.P.H. p. pce. £	6.50/53	6.52/5	5.75/6	.....	6.12½	6.95/7	6.63	6.21	.....	.....	.....	720
Sales, pcs...	500	60	40	.....	20	40	40	20	.....	.....	.....	20
Lasting Lion p. pce. £	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.03½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Elephant p. pce. £	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.27½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
S. Stripes C.P.H. p. yd. £	0.52.5/52.6	0.46½	0.54½	.....	0.47½	0.50	51.9	0.44	0.52	.....	.....	168
Sales, pcs...	96	6	36	.....	6	6	6	6	6	.....	.....	
E-wo, 17th instant.												
Camlets H.D.B. p. pce. £	11.02½/5	10.97½/11	11.47½	11.20	10.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	280
Sales, pcs...	120	50	60	40	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Long Ellis H.D.B. p. pce. £	6.31/2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240
Sales, pcs...	240	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sp. Stripes " p. yd. £	0.52½	47½	0.52½	.....	0.46	0.50½	0.51½	0.45½	.....	0.47½	.....	120
Sales, pcs...	42	18	30	.....	6	6	6	6	.....	6	.....	
YUEN-FONG, 18th inst.												
Camlets S.S.G. p. pce. £	11.02½	10.85	11.65/67½	11.47½	.....	.....	.....	11.20/25	10.97½	.....	.....	430
Sales, pcs...	190	60	140	10	.....	.....	.....	20	10	.....	.....	
" G.G. per pce. £	11.02½	10.87½	11.72½	.....	10.80½	.....	.....	11.10	10.95	.....	.....	140
Sales, pcs...	80	20	10	.....	10	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	
Long Ellis " Sales, pcs...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
S. Stripes T.T.B. p. yd. £	0.53½	0.53/0.53½	0.54½/½	.....	0.48½	53	0.51	.....	.....	.....	.....	192
Sales, pcs...	66	18	90	.....	6	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	

AUCTION SALES OF COTTON GOODS—

"King Ming,"—16th instant—

	Red Ram.	Blue Ram.	Green Ram.	Red Lion.	Blue Lion.	Red Camel.	Red Buffalo.	Red Dragon.	Total.
GREY SHIRTINGS —8½-lbs.....	£1.66	£1.53½	£1.51½	£1.50½	£1.42	£1.47	£1.46½	£1.43½	
Sales, pcs.	350	250	250	2,000	1,250	250	250	250	= 4,850 pcs.
T-CLOTHS —7-lbs.....	.....	.....	£1.07	£1.26	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pieces	.....	.....	500	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	= 900 "

"Nic Kee,"—16th instant—

	Fisherman, 2½ to 2½-lbs.	Flute Player, 2½ to 3-lbs.	Ball Head, 1½ to 2½-lbs.	
TURKEY RED CAMBRICS	£1.45 a 1.47½	£1.39 a 1.56½	£1.22 a 1.38½	
Sales, pcs.	350	150	300	= 800 "

"E-wo,"—17th instant—

	Blue Unicorn.	Green Unicorn.	Red Unicorn.	Black Unicorn.	Blue Stork.	
GREY SHIRTINGS —8½-lbs.....	£1.67½ to 1.68	£1.60½	£1.53½	£1.43½	£1.42½	
Sales, pcs.	750	250	250	250	500	= 2,000 "
7-lbs.....	.....	.....	£1.33½ to 1.33½	£1.26½	£1.25	
Sales, pcs.	.....	.....	250	250	500	= 1,000 "
6-lbs. and 9½-lbs. £2.23½ to 2.24	.....	.....	6-lbs. £1.16	.....	.....	
Sales, pcs.	250	.....	250	.....	.....	= 500 "
T-CLOTHS —8-lbs.....	£1.48	£1.37	.....	.....	.....	
Sales, pieces	250	250	.....	.....	.....	= 500 "
7-lbs.....	£1.25½	£1.13½ to 1.14½	£1.13 to 1.13½	Horse, £1.14½	6½-lbs. £1.10	
Sales, pieces	750	750	500	200	250	= 2,350 "

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OPIUM.—Receipts of Opium since last report		MALWA, 1,440 Chests.	BENGAL, 404 Chests.
Stock on the 6th instant		2,360 "	1,250 "
Total... ..		3,800 "	1,654 "
Deliveries since the 6th instant		822½ "	497 "
Present Stock		2,977½ "	1,157 "
Against Stock same time last year		2,689 "	1,648 "
Increase.. ..		288½ "	Decrease 491 "

EXPORTS.

SILK.—A more active business in silk has been transacted this past fortnight, nearly all classes sharing in the demand; Continental orders for market chop Tsatlees have been placed to a fair extent on a basis of Tls. 405=18s. 6d. for No. 4; Hangchows have been taken at Tls. 330=15s. 2d. to 355=16s. 3d., both green and white Kahings have met with enquiry (the price of common is now Tls. 320=14s. 8d. per picul), some parcels of fair to good 9×12 moss have found buyers at Tls. 255=11s. 9d. to 280=12s. 11d., and 200 more bales of rereels are reported settled for next week's American mail at Tls. 365=16s. 8d. to 400=18s. 3d. for market sorts up to Tls. 470=21s. 5d. for Suntiencang's "Foo-yuen" re-reeled Tsatlee.

Reported purchases include—

For the Mail of 13th July.

	Per picul.	Per lb.
		Ex. 5/4 & 12%
Cock and Worm, Nos. 3, 3½ and 4	Tls. 422½, 412½ and 402½	19/3, 18/9 and 18/4
Incense, Nos. 3 and 3½	Tls. 415 and 402½	18/11 and 18/4
"May-fong" Elephant	Tls. 407½	18/7
Buffalo, No. 2	Tls. 402½	18/4
Mountain, No. 1	Tls. 397½	18/2
Zebra, Nos. 3 and 4	Tls. 397½ and 385	18/2 and 17/7
Gold Stork	Tls. 387½	17/8
Dancing Bear, No. 4	Tls. 380	17/4
S.S.S. and S.S.S.S.	Tls. 370 and 360	16/11 and 16/6
Hangchow Tsatlee Tiger, Nos. 1 and 2	Tls. 355 and 345	16/3 and 15/10
Tee-ke-yuen's "Fung-ling" Kahing Tayasam	Tls. 360	16/6
Fair to good 9/12 moss	Tls. 265 and 277½	12/3 and 12/9

For this Mail.

	Per picul.	Per lb.
		Ex. 5/4 & 12%
Cock and Worm Chop, No 4 ..	Tls. 407½	18/7
Black Lion, Nos. 3½ and 4	Tls. 410 and 400	18/9 and 18/3
Red and Blue Elephant	Tls. 415 and 405	19/0 and 18/6
Pagoda No 2	Tls. 402½	18/4
Red Peacock	Tls. 402½	18/4
Double Deer "Yun-loh"	Tls. 382½	17/6
Do. "Sze-loh"	Tls. 372½	17/0
"Van-shen" and "Chay-shen"	Tls. 377½ and 362½	17/3 and 16/7
Common to Market No.5 Tsatlees	Tls. 345 & 365	16/10 & 16/3
Hangchow Tsatlees	Tls. 330 & 355	15/2 & 16/3
G. T. S. "Kin-ling" Kahing Tay	Tls. 365	17/7
Common Kahing Tayasams. ..	Tls. 350	14/8

Prices generally may be quoted Tls. 5 per picul higher for the fortnight, although the speculative mandarin continues buying outside the market rate of the day.

Putting aside the statistics for last year the Export figures for this season are comparatively moderate.

A good deal of buying has been going on up-country at a cost reported to be slightly above sales here.

HANKOW.

TEA.—The *Hankow Tea Market Report* of the 15th July, says, settlements of Tea during the past fortnight have been comparatively large, and prices for all the better qualities have been well maintained. For England the demand has run chiefly on Oonfaa and Taou-yune kinds at Tls. 17.50 a 26.50, and on Teas for price at Tls. 9.50 a 16.00 per picul. For Russia, Oopacks have been most in favor at Tls. 15.00 a 22.50 per picul, purchases for that country amounting to about 13,000 chests. Shipments to Shanghai again shew a large falling off, the entire quantity sent forward this season being little over one fourth of that at same date last year. Arrivals of 2nd Crop Teas to date reach 86,500 chests, against 87,000 chests last year and 144,000 chests at same date in 1876. The total Export of Hankow District Teas is 14,076,172lbs. under that at same date last year, while Re-exports shew an increase of 2,816,181lbs.

The following figures indicate the entire business to date (inclusive of Kiukiang Teas) as contrasted with the settlements; &c., to 16th July last year.

	1878.	1877.	1878.
For England	*345,660 Chests.	+317,460 Chests.	28,200 Chests.
" Russia	61,160	129,560	Decrease 68,400
" Shanghai	17,120	64,480	" 47,360
	423,940	511,500	

* 205,770 ¼-chests Kiukiang Tea included.

† 159,640 ¼-chests Kiukiang Tea included.

On comparing quotations now current with those of the previous seasons, the result is as under:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Ningchows.....	Tls. 22.00 a 26.50	12.50 a 20.00	per picul.
Oopacks	" 13.20 a 24.00	11.75 a 22.50	17.00 a 23.00 "
Oanfaas.....	" 17.00 a 26.50	10.50 a 23.00	18.00 a 24.00 "
Ping-kong &c.	" 12.75 a 18.50	10.50 a 16.00	17.00 a 19.00 "
Seang-tams	" 9.50 a 12.00	8.50 a 10.00	12.00 a 12.50 "

Business reported during the fortnight is as follows:—

	1878.	1877.
Settlements	5,570	11,430 chests.
"	69,040	37,320 ½ "
"	1,320	1,580 boxes.
Shipments to Shanghai on native account.....	7,850	11,700 chests.

The following are the departures for London:—

As per last Report, in 14 Vessels.....	30,963,163 lbs.
June 4th, Steamer <i>Feronia</i>	1,336,442 "
" 7th, Ship <i>Cairnsmuir</i>	1,611,604 "
" 11th, Steamer <i>Glengyle</i>	1,310,692 "
	35,221,921 "
Against in 14 Vessels last year	30,861,730 "

The export to date as per Customs Returns stand thus:—

Season 1878 × 79	30,625,158 lbs.	Exclusive of Re-ports.	11,821,301 lbs.
" 1877 × 78	44,701,330 "	" " "	8,936,120 "
" 1876 × 77	44,549,471 "	" " "	9,495,998 "
" 1875 × 76	45,854,619 "	" " "	8,855,810 "

FREIGHT.—The steamers *Fleurs Castle* and *Altona* are loading for London at £2 10s.—per ton of 40 cubic feet, and the sailing vessels *Ambassador*, *Windhover*, and *Cutty Sark*, are also on the berth at £2 10s.—per ton of 50 cubic feet. The *Perim* loads for Tientsin at Tls. 5.00 per ton. The through rate to London by Mail Steamer is £3 5s.—and by Holt's, £3 per ton.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

JULY 20, 1878.

ARRIVALS during the week.—13th, British barque *Wyle*, from London; 14th, British barque *Glumpse*, from New Zealand; 15th, British barque *Doon*, and British ship *Glengairn*, from Sydney; 16th, British ship *Nourmahal*, from London; 18th, British steamer *Teucer*, from Liverpool, &c.; *Saikio Maru*, with American mail of 18th June; *Surat*, with London mails of 7th June.

DEPARTURES during the week.—14th, M.M. steamer *Amazona*, with French mail, &c.; British steamer *Dago*, for London; 17th, British steamer *Glenorchy*, for New York, &c.; 18th, British steamer *Glengyle*, for London; American barque *Commerce*, for New York; 19th, British steamer *Stentor*, for London.

The English mail steamer *Zambesi* takes about 700 bales of SILK and about 1,200 tons of TEA.

EXCHANGE.—On London, Telegraphic Transfers, 5s. 2½d. Bank Bills, 6 months' sight, 5s. 3½d. a 5s. 3½d. First-class Credits, to Bank, Do. to Private buyers, and Private and Documentary, 5s. 4½d. a 5s. 4½d. On Paris, Bank, 6.66. Private 6.74. On India, Bombay Bank, demand, Rs. 309; Calcutta Bank, demand, Rs. 309. On Hongkong Bank Bills, demand 27½ per cent. discount. Private, 15 days' sight, 27½. Bullion, Gold Bars, Peking, Shanghai Tael 183.50 per bar of 10 Tls. Shanghai weight. Bar Silver, Shanghai Tls. 111.20 per 100 taels Canton weight Mexican dollars, Shanghai Tls. 73.10 per 100. Carolus, Shanghai Tls. 85 per 100; Copper Cash, 1,460 per tael.

SHARES.

SHANGHAI, 20th July, 1878.

The business done this week has been almost wholly confined to Bank and Yangtze Insurance shares.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.—A small lot changed hands on the 15th at 72½ premium, and exchange 72½; and sales were afterwards made at 73%, and exchange 72½ for cash, 73½%, and exchange 72½ for 31st July, 76% for 30th September, and 82% and 83% for 31st December; until news of some difficulty about the last loan arranged with Chinese Government caused a drop on the 18th, when shares were sold for cash at 70%, and exchange 72½, and at 80% for 31st January. The market has since recovered somewhat, and shares have been placed at 71%, and exchange 72½. There are buyers at these rates, but no shares are offering.

Shanghai Gas Co.—Shares have changed hands to a small extent at £145 ex dividend.

Compagnie du Gaz.—A dividend of 5½% for the past half-year was paid on the 18th instant. As there were buyers during the week at £150, we now quote the rate £145 ex dividend.

China Traders' Insurance Co.—No business is reported on our market. In Hongkong the rate is \$1,450 to \$1,475.

Yangtze Insurance Association.—Several lots have changed hands at £659 ex dividend, for cash, and at £660 for the end of the month.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co.—The market is quiet at \$800.

China Fire Insurance Co.—Shares are wanted at \$210.

Chinese Imperial Government Loan of 1877.—A few bonds have been sold at £106½.

SHARES.	No.	Value.	Paid up.	POSITION PER LAST REPORT.			LAST DIVIDEND, &c.		CASH QUOTATIONS.
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Shareholders.	When pd. or due.	
<i>Bank.</i>									
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	40,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000	\$11,234.72	31 Dec. 77	* £1	19 Feb. 78	71% prem., ex. 72½
<i>Steamer Companies.</i>									
Shanghai Steam Navigation Co. (in Liquidation)	22,500	£100	£17	.....	.....	30 Dec. 77	Return of T. 3 on capital.	8 Apr. 78	18.75
China Coast Steam Navigation Co.	5,000	£100	£100	£66,273.42	£11,979.42	31 Dec. 77	+ 7 %	15 Mar. 78	84
Shanghai Tug Boat Association	900	£100	£100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114 for 31st July.
<i>Docks.</i>									
Shanghai Dock Co.	440	£500	£500	£10,109.90	.....	30 June 78	* 2 %	6 July 78	210
Footung Dock Co.	950	£100	£100	.....	.....	.....	* 5 %	5 July 78	90
<i>Gas.</i>									
Shanghai Gas Co.	1,500	£100	£100	£8,640.30	.....	31 Dec. 76	* 5 %	15 July 78	145
Compagnie du Gaz	500	£100	£100	£4,515.76	£1,033.37	31 Dec. 77	* 5½ %	18 July 78	145
<i>Insurance (Marine.)</i>									
China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited	600	1,666.67	\$500	\$125,000.00	\$85,073.06	30 Apl. 77	12 %	31 July 77	1,450
North-China Ins. Co., 1875/77 Do.	1,000	£2,000	£600	£257,900.42	1,010,494.62	31 Dec. 77	£140	2 July 78	135
Union In. Society of Canton ...	500	\$2,500	\$500	\$210,500.00	\$119,008.38	31 Dec. 76	.....	.....	1,050
Yaughtze Insurance Association	1,200	£350	£350	£334,144.48	£74,285.99	15 Apr. 78	* 6 %	11 July 78	1,325
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited	1,500	\$1,000	\$200	\$74,133.82	.....	30 Dec. 76	* 6 %	1 Jan. 78	660 for 31st July. 285 nom.
<i>Insurance (Fire.)</i>									
Hongkong Fire In. Co., Limited	2,000	\$1,000	\$200	\$632,302.00	\$260,157.58	30 Dec. 77	+ \$56.75 p.sh.	20 Feb. 78	800
China Fire In. Co., Limited ...	4,000	\$500	\$100	\$346,896.00	\$145,719.72	30 Dec. 77	+ 12 %	31 Dec. 77	210
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>									
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co...	2,150	£100	£100	£5,000.00	£557.91	30 Dec. 76	* 6 %	15 Mar. 78	138

LOANS.	Amount of Loan.	Nominal Value of Bonds or Debentrs.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Closing.
Shanghai Mun. Debentures—Issue 1872	£ 28,700.00	£ 100.00	8 %	30th April & 31st Oct.	104 Nominal.
Do. 1873	£ 21,000.00	£ 100.00	"	30th June & 31st Dec.	100 "
Do. 1875	£ 42,800.00	£ 100.00	"	30th June & 31st Dec.	105 "
Lyceum Theatre Ordinary Debentures..	£ 17,000.00	£ 25.00	"	30th June.	10 "
Do. Preference do.	£ 5,362.50	£ 37.50	5½ %	31st Dec.	20 "
Chinese Imperial Government Loan 1874	£ 627,615	£ 100	8 %	30th June & 31st Dec.	£101 "
Do. do. 1877	£1,604,276	£ 100	8 %	28th Feb. & 31st Aug.	£106½ "

* For half-year. † For year.

J. P. BISSET & Co.

WEATHER.—The weather during the week has been noticeable for much heavy rain, with brief intervals of sunshine. To-day, however, is bright and cheerful, and not too hot. The thermometer has ranged from 71 to 88.

OXYGEN IS LIFE.

ALTHOUGH the modern Materia Medica includes many valuable remedies for human afflictions, it is a matter of certainty that in all cases where the animal vitality is failing, Phosphorus is decidedly superior to every other remedy at present known. It will work effects such as nothing else will produce, and it possesses the great advantage of not causing, when its use is relinquished, the slightest reaction or depression.

The question naturally presents itself, "Why is so valuable an element so little regarded and so seldom prescribed?" The only answer which can be given is:—That a certain difficulty has been found in so preparing it that its action may be kept under perfect control. Hitherto it has been used in almond and olive oils, in sulphuric ether, in rectified alcohol, in chloroform, and in several other substances; but, however valuable it has been found in all the hitherto known methods of its preparation, certain irregular results have been experienced, which have led physicians to neglect it for general purposes, and to employ it only in extreme cases, and after every other remedy has failed. But a chemical process has now been discovered, by which its invaluable action on the human system may be realised without any of those drawbacks which previous modes of administration have invariably produced.

CAUTION.—PHOSPHORUS is sometimes sold in the form of Pills and Lozenges; it should be generally known that every form where solid particles of Phosphorus are in combination is dangerous. It is therefore necessary that the public should be cautioned against the use of any preparation of Phosphorus not perfectly soluble in water.

PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT,

Dated October 11th, 1869.



UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

(OZONIC REGISTERED OXYGEN)
The New Curative Agent, & Remedy for Nervous and Liver Complaints.



MULTITUDES OF PEOPLE are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria, Timidity, Indigestion, Failure of Hearing, Sight, and Memory, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies.

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Is sold only in Cases at 10s. 6d., by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full directions for use in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish,

Persian, Hindostani, Madrasse, Bengalee, Chinese and Japanese Languages, accompany each case.

CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under similar names; purchasers of this medicine should, therefore, be careful to observe that the words "DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE" are blown in the bottle, and that the Directions for use are printed in all the languages as above, without which none can possibly be genuine. Every Case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.

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at the N.-C. Herald Office, at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, HALL & HOLTZ; and LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai; Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong; Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.

The Translation of the Peking Gazette for the Year 1877, which we have just received from the North-China Herald Office, contains memorials and decrees upon events of more than usual importance. As a matter of fact, these translations furnish a sort of disjointed and imperfect history of China during the period they cover.—China Mail.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of "The translations from the Peking Gazette for 1877," published at the office of the N.-C. Herald. The volume before us is got up in the customary form and bound in Imperial yellow. It contains the usual useful index, and is a most valuable little work for reference. The records of the past year are unusually interesting, many of the memorials and edicts being of the highest importance and some of a novel character, including the famine in the northern provinces of China, the campaign in Central Asia, the memorial of Kwoh Sung-tao on the opium question, and the decree in response, &c. These translations throw a great deal of light upon the working of the Chinese official system, and are of great use to students of Chinese life and character.—Daily Press.

30th March, 1878.

12, Hankow Road.

tf 2551

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BY THE USE OF

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IF your Liver be sluggish take Holloway's Pills. Should your Stomach be deranged, these Pills, if taken, will act like a charm. Is your Blood impure? here again is your remedy.

In the hand-to-hand struggle for existence, in the present day, good health is everything; when it is lacking all enjoyment is excluded, and competency is too often reduced to poverty. Holloway's purifying, digestive, and laxative Pills are admirably adapted for restoring soundness to invalids, whose functions are, so feebly or irregularly performed that life itself seems most precarious. The Stomach has its many maladies removed by a judicious use of the Pills,—the torpid Liver is roused by them to active secretion,—the Kidneys are kindly encouraged to greater activity,—the Bowels are gently stimulated, and every other organ subserving digestion is placed at its natural standard and better fitted for its duties.

The old, the young, the rich, the poor, whether soldier or civilian, who may suffer from the consequences arising from over-indulgence at the table or otherwise, will find that, if health can possibly be restored, these patent Pills (taken according to the printed direction) will prove their infallibility.

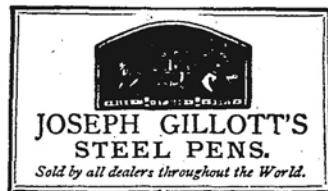
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For aches or pains, contracted and stiff joints,—for coughs and colds (which latter often settle upon the chest, producing fatal consequences) let the afflicted parts be effectually rubbed with the Ointment, as salt is into meat, and a certain cure will only be a question of time and patience.

41 tf



30

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